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Friday, July 27, 1973
Sravana 5, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 27, 1973/Sravana 5, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re. Q 81.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I do not know whether it is a misprint or is a deliberate thing. It says, "Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu imported through MMTC." He is not imported. He belongs to our country.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have to enquire into it. (*Interruption*) I find that the correction has already been issued.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: But this will remain; this will go to the entire country.

MR. SPEAKER: But I have my suspicions also!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had two or three phone-calls on this also!

MR. SPEAKER: It should have been much better if he had been exported!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From the core of your heart I know you do not want it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is a very rare commodity.

Release Price of Stainless Steel Sheets Imported through M.M.T.C.

*81. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since June, 1971, import of stainless steel sheets is a 'canalised' item imported through M.M.T.C.;

(b) if so, the release price of this item fixed by the M.M.T.C. as in 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(c) whether this imported item has been released at a rate much lower than the actual release price to some particular parties, as per policy prepared by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, (i) the names and particulars of such parties and (ii) the reasons why a lower rate is charged from them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Import of Stainless Steel Sheets has been completely canalised since 30th April, 1971.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Prices charged by MMTC for Stainless Steel Sheets 26 Gauge (0·5 mm)

(Price per metric tonne ex-godown)

Period	Release orders issued under the import policy for Registered Exporters	Release orders issued under the import policy for Actual Users (machinery manufacturers)	Release orders issued under the import policy for Actual Users other than those covered by Cl. 3
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April 1971—June 1971	Price not fixed		
July 1971—October 1971	19,690	19,690	19,690
November 1971—December 1971	14,150	15,250	28,000
January 1972—March 1972	14,320	15,530	28,000
April 1972—June 1972	15,300	15,820	28,000
July 1972—September 1972	17,240	17,890	28,000
October 1972—December 1972	17,814	18,484	28,000
January 1973—Upto 28th February 1973	19,396	20,125	28,000
March 1973	34,616	35,733	39,500

NOTES :

1. From July, 1972, the prices shown in column (2) are also applicable to actual users who have become eligible for preferential treatment based on their export performance.

2. From July, 1972, the prices shown in column (2) are also applicable to release orders issued under the scheme of barter exports.

3. From October 1972, the prices shown in column (3) are not applicable to manufacturers of machine tools and dairy equipment. Thay will be charged the prices shown in column (4).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, although the import was canalised through the MMTC and the release price to actual users only was fixed by the Government at the rate of Rs. 19 per kilogram for 1971 and at Rs. 27 per kilogram for 1972, my question is whether it is a fact that instead of issuing the stainless steel to the actual users, it was issued to non-user traders at a price of Rs. 16 per kilo on certain recommendations to which I will come later, instead of Rs. 19 and 27 per kg. for two years, and if so, the reasons therefor and the total shortfall in the earnings of the Government of India?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is not like that. The case is that in controlling the use of materials such as stainless steel we have evolved three different categories of price structures. The release order issued under the import policy for registered exporters was Rs. 19,690 per metric tonne, for certain category of actual users such as machinery manufacturers Rs. 19,690 per metric tonne. There was another category, a third category, it was the something for them. That was before canalisation; the prices were the same. But after canalisation the price structure was somewhat like this Rs. 14,150 for the first category, 15,250 for the second category and 28,000 for the third category, the reason being that price of stainless steel indigenously was around Rs. 30,000 per metric tonne. that is Durgapur production. If the Durgapur production is Rs. 30,000 per metric tonne and the landed price is something like Rs. 14,000, this big difference would be passed over to the consumers to their advantage which we did not allow and our import agencies were allowed to mop up the profits. It is for this reason that the three price structure had been maintained to mop up the profit which has been used for export promotion purposes. No unauthorised person has been benefited by this policy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am sorry. I put a specific question; you always desired me to do so. The question was whether the Government had fixed two prices for two years for 1971 and 1972, Rs. 19 per kg. and Rs. 27 per kg. and whether it was given to non-users. The stipulation was rigid that stainless steel canalised, cannot be given to anybody other than actual users. Was it given to non-users also? He has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER: He has replied.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have given a reply; there are no two price categories but three price categories. This is my first answer. The third category has been given to non-essential actual-users. Because of a policy decision that due to some barter deals non-actual users were entitled to these thing. Prices were fixed a body consisting of the Chief Controller of Exports and. Imports, Economic Adviser to the Industrial Development Ministry and also the representatives of the Economic Affairs Ministry and the Commerce Ministry. It is a sort of incentive to the third category of people for selling items which are difficult to sell in the world market. The difference accruing therefrom has not been given to anybody; that has gone to promote the development of export.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked whether it was given to actual users only because the Government decision was that it would be given to the actual users only. Did they deviate from that and if so the reason .... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not explained it. We have lost Rs. 10 crores in that one deal. My second question is this. There are lots of skeletons in the cupboard and I will tell you why it is so. When B. R. gat was the Minister, he set up a committee headed by Mr. K. B. Lal and members like Dr. I. G. Patel and

others to examine barters canalisation of stainless steel and other imports through the MMTC were concerned and specific recommendations were made that imports should be done through the MMTC only and should be sold to actual users only and the price should be fixed in such a manner that profit is restricted to the minimum. I am told that when one Minister came and took over, he removed all these conditions and made it a free affair. Is it a fact or is it not a fact?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is not a fact. The Minister does not take a decision on such matters; decision is taken by a committee headed by the Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, Economic Adviser to the Industrial Development Ministry and profits, as I said, were not used in any unquestionable way but, in pursuance of a policy decision, for promotion and development of export; it was utilised by the MMTC itself.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not suspect everything; do not give a bad shape to everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The whole decision was reversed by Shri L. N. Mishra.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: From the answer given by the Minister it appears that the price of non-ferrous metals including stainless steel has been increased to bring it on a par with the steel price here, ruling in the country. Would he give us the total profits made by the MMTC by raising the price of these metals and how this has been utilised for the promotion of exports? Would he lay a statement on the Table of the House?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the profit was mopped up and it has been used for promotion and development purposes; I can furnish the details of that if he wants.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: The Minister has been laying too much stress on the policy decision. The policy decision is not something sacrosanct. Is it not a fact that the traders who were given a quota of stainless steel were allowed to make 600 per cent profit on sale of stainless steel because there was hardly any manufacturing involved; it was just shaping of the steel and they were allowed to make 600 per cent profit on that to cover up the inefficiency of the STC so that they can say that the STC has made so much profits? May I know from the Government if they have any proposal to see to it that the traders do not make unnecessary profits at the cost of the consumers?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action, not a question.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी फरमाया कि सरकार के किसी निर्णय के चलते यह किया गया है । जो घोटाला और घपला सरकार के किसी निर्णय से किया जाता है वह घोटाला और घपला नहीं रहता है क्या ? असलियत यह है कि पहले सरकार की नीति यह थी कि नान-यूजर्स को स्टेनलेस स्टील नहीं दिया जायगा । बाद में जो निर्यात की योजना बनाई गई जिस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि उन को मैंने कई सप्ताह पहले विस्तार के साथ एक पत्र लिखा है, तो इस योजना के बारे में उन्होंने मुझको जवाब यह दिया है कि इस की जांच करने के लिए मुझे बड़ा समय लगेगा । समय लगने का कारण क्या है, व्यापार मंत्री को भूतपूर्व विदेश व्यापार मंत्री ने जो घोटाला किया है और जो गन्दगी पैदा की है उस की सफाई करते करते उन की जिन्दगी बीत जायेगी । एक तो टैरिफ कमीशन का मामला था । अभी 23 तारीख को ढाई साल के बाद उसकी चार रिपोर्टें रखी गई हैं । ... (**व्यवधान**) .. मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं ; जे० सी० सी०

आई० ई० इन के मंत्रालय के मातहत आता है। औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय के औद्योगिक ऐडवाइज़र ने सलाह दी यह इन का कहना है। तो क्या व्यापार मंत्रालय ने यह स्वीकार नहीं है कि बार्टर्ड डील के नाम पर यह जो स्टेनलेस स्टील नान-यूजर्स को मिला यदि वह उसे ब्लैक में बेच रहे हैं तो उस के ऊपर रोक लगाना क्या सरकार का कर्त्तव्य नहीं है? यह कौन सी आप की निर्यात योजना है कि जिस के चलते कुछ लोगों को अनाप-शनाप पैसा बनाने का आप मौका देंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस योजना को तत्काल आप रद्द करेंगे और जिन्होंने अनाप शनाप पैसा बनाया है उन की जांच करने के लिए जो आप का रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस या दूसरी आप की इंटेलिजेंस सर्विसेज हैं उन को मौका देंगे?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have already said, it was against their barter deal entitlements that these non-users used to sell these things to actual users. But now, because of some bad practices, we have discontinued it. The barter deals are not allowed. The third category of price structure much above the landed cost is still being allowed because of, as I have said before, high cost of production of indigenous material in the country.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप संरक्षण दीजिए। मैंने यह कहा, उन्होंने मान लिया कि घोटाला था इसलिए बन्द किया। मेरा सवाल यह था कि जिन्होंने अनाप-शनाप पैसा बनाया इस निर्णय का फायदा लेते हुए क्या उनकी जांच की जायगी रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस के जरिए या दूसरी एजेंसीज के जरिए? यह इसी प्रश्न के दौरान मैंने पूछा था। मैं यह इसलिए पूछ रहा हूं कि इन में से कुछ नान-यूजर्स ऐसे हैं जैसे तुलशान जो मारुति लिमिटेड में बड़े बड़े शेयर होल्डर्स हैं, इसलिये क्या उन को हिचक हो रही है? मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है कि क्या रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस के जरिए, इन्होंने जो अनाप-शनाप पैसा इकट्ठा किया है उस की जांच की जायगी और इनकम टैक्स वाले उस के ऊपर इनकम टैक्स उन से वसूल करेंगे? ....(व्यवधान) .. मैं सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात कर रहा हूं, यह क्यों बोल रहे हैं? यह स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है जिस का जवाब मुझे वह दे दें।

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already answered his query. In some cases of barter deals—no question of new investigation in each case—where some specific allegations were there, we investigated into them. Some parties have been debarred from having this sort of transaction. We have stopped barter deal altogether.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is admitted by the Minister that there had been a reversal of policy but the responsibility for the reversal of the policy is sought to be shifted on to the shoulders of the officers. May I ask whether the Minister takes the responsibility for this decision or not, because in Parliamentary tradition we hold the Minister responsible and not the officers. I ask you also as Speaker of the House whether it is proper for a Minister not to take responsibility. I want to know, Sir, specifically whether the Minister takes the responsibility for this decision or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Minister has just now said that Minister does not take the decision. Then who takes the decision?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The overall responsibility is, of course, of the Minister and with the Minister. But there are certain sub-Ministerial level decisions. I was referring to that. The reversal of the policy decision was certainly as a result of a review at the Ministerial level. It

goes to the Minister's credit who reviewed it, found it unsatisfactory and reversed the decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यवस्था का सवाल ! जिम्मेदारी किस की है ?

MR SPEAKER: Do not make it a debate in the Question Hour ...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने संवैधानिक सवाल उठाया है । यह सामुदायिक दायित्व और मंत्री के दायित्व का सवाल है । इस में प्रश्नोत्तर का सवाल नहीं है । जब मैं कांस्टिट्यूशनल सवाल उठा रहा हूं तो क्या आप मुझको सुनेंगे नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is very clear that he has the overall responsibility.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जो डिसीजन लेने का प्रोसेस है उस के बारे में हमें कुछ जानने की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डिसीजन लेने की रिस्पांसिबिलिटी किस पर है ।

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he has the overall responsibility.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, he is responsible for the reversal of the decision. That was the question asked.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर इस में अफसरों को लाने की क्या जरूरत है ? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि फैसला हम ने नहीं किया था, वह तो अफसरों ने किया था । अब वह कहते हैं कि सब-मिनस्टीरियल रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है । यह नया फेज हम पार्लियामेंट में सुन रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken the overall responsibility.

आप रोज हाउस में ऐसा मत कीजिये ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : आप आनरेबल मिनिस्टर खुद इस की जिम्मेदारी लें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कांस्टिटयूशनल प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाया है । क्या आप मुझको सुनेंगे नहीं ? यह क्या तरीका है ? ऐसे यहां पर किस तरीके से आर्डरली प्रोसीडिंग्स चलेंगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात पर आप नहीं सुनेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जो जवाब दिया । आप संविधान को खोल कर देखिये । यह सरकार इस सदन के प्रति कलेक्टिवली जिम्मेदार है । अगर दो तीन मंत्रालयों का मामला हो, तो जवाहरलाल जी के जमाने में यह होता था कि वह यहां बैठे रहते थे और जब कोई ऐसा सवाल आता था तो वह स्वयम् उसका जवाब देते थे । इस समय मंत्री महोदय जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं, प्रधान मंत्री गायब हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में इस सदन के प्रति जो उन का दायित्व है, उस सिद्धान्त का क्या होगा ? आप इस सदन के प्रहरी हैं, कस्टोडियन हैं । क्या आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा नहीं करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के अधिकार की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से बात कर रहा हूं । मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि आप सदन के अधिकारों की रक्षा करेंगे या नहीं ? आप कभी सरकार पर अंकुश रखने ही नहीं देते । यह कैसे चलेगा ? जहां तक इस प्रश्न का संबंध है, आप प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाइये, वह इस की सफाई देंगी, अगर व्यापार मंत्री नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your question was very direct, whether the Minister was responsible for this action or not. The Minister says that he has the overall responsibility. What else do you want? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is 'Sub-Ministerial responsibility'?

PROF D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: In a Ministry, besides Ministers, there are several other levels of decision-taking-processing and making. The overall responsibility is, of course, of the Minister. I have said it very clearly, categorically and unequivocally. But the question is.... (*Interruptions*) The overall responsibility is, of course, the Minister's.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You have taken 25 minutes for one question and it happens every day. You make a debate out of every question.... (*Interruptions*) On a regular motion you can have regular debate. Why do you exhaust the question time on one question? This is the fourth day it is happening.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The history of the administration of stainless steel is not stainless, it is full of stains. I would straightaway put one question. Has the Minister or the Ministry or the Sub-Minister ever heard of a firm called Karnatak Exports of which a gentleman who is not here now—I am not mentioning his name, but his name is very well-known —had been given large import permits of stainless steel because of certain barter deals and all that and whether it is also a fact that with regard to these import licences given to non-users, there is also a system legally permitted that the importer can nominate other persons, name other persons to whom these licences are sold. Then this third man can sell it to a fourth man.... (*Interruptions*) Is this system still in vogue and still in operation? If not in operation, at least with regard to the complaints made in the Press and in the public day in and day out and also in this House with regard to Karnatak Exports, does the Government propose to hold any inquiry at the appropriat-level or will it hand it over to the Public Accounts Committee of which our esteemable friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is the Chairman so that the Committee can go into it and let the House know the position?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is already on our list.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that there is a policy decision in pursuance of which some barter deal parties were entitled to have some stainless steel from the direct importers. I have already said. But, on inquiry we have found that this policy, in the process of implementation, is misused and Karnatak Exports has been mentioned in this context. About Karnatak Exports, if there is any question or any information, if they give a separate notice, I will certainly answer that question fully.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: I have asked ...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question. Kindly resume your seat.

Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to put a supplementary on stainless steel.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Ask your question.

तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा किया गया निर्णय

****82. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान तथा उससे संबंधित मामलों के संबंध में तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Even since the submission of the Report by the Third Pay Commission, all possible effects have been made for expenditious processing of the recommendations of the Commission. It has not yet been possible to complete action on these recommendations as various Ministries/Departments, have to be consulted in the matter. The Cabinet Secretary and other Secretaries met the representatives of the staff side and requested them to give their views on various major issues. The staff side of the National Council of J.C.M. submitted a note to the Government outlining their views on some of the recommendations of the Commission and wanted a discussion with the Government on the points raised by them. The staff side accordingly met the group of Ministers on the 6th of July, 1973, when they further explained their point of view. The views expresed by the staff side are under examination. It is expected that decisions on the major recommendations of the Commission will be taken shortly.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कई साल पहले एक श्रम सम्मेलन में भारत सरकार ने आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम वेतन के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया था । इस पे कमीशन ने भी नीड-बेस्ड मिनिमम वेज 314 रुपये क्वान्टीफ़ाई किया है, लेकिन खबरें आ रही हैं कि सरकार उसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कर्मचारी दूसरी मांग यह कर रहे हैं कि जो महंगाई का भत्ता है, वह महंगाई के साथ जोड़ना चाहिए—वह आटोमेटिकली इनक्रीज होना चाहिए । कर्मचारियों की तीसरी मांग प्रमुख रूप से यह है कि पे-कमीशन की सिफ़ारिशें 1 मार्च, 1970 से लागू होनी चाहिए । क्या इन सवालों पर सरकार ने अपना कोई दिमाग़ बनाया है या नहीं, या कर्मचारियों से ख़ाली एक तरफ़ा बात हो रही है —उन की बात सुनी जाती है, लेकिन सरकार अपनी तरफ़ से कुछ नहीं कहती है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The hon. Member has raised three points: One is about the qualification of the need based minimum wage. Second is about date of the effect of recommenations of the Commission. The third if the formula for dearness allowance. The Pay Commission has gone into these matters and they have made recommendations. Certain sections of the employees and their organisations are not satisfied with the recommendations. They have made representations to the implementation Cell. In their capacity as Ministers of the PCM they have met the Cabinet Secretary and other Secretaries. They have also met the Group of Ministers. These views of the employees and their organisations on the recommendations of the Pay Commission are before the Government and Government is considering them.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या इन महत्वपूर्ण बातों पर सरकार ने अपना दिमाग़ बनाया है या नहीं । 1 मार्च, 1970 से पे कमीशन की सिफ़ारिशें लागू करने के बारे में पेकमीशन ने मना नहीं किया है। यह फ़ैसला सरकार को करना है । कर्मचारी मांग कर रहे हैं कि ये सिफ़ारिशें 1 मार्च, 1970 से लागू होनी चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि वह चर्चा कर रहे हैं । चर्चा ज़रूरी है,

वह चलनी चाहिए. लेकिन क्या सरकार कोई टाइम-लिमिट तय करने को राजी है कि इस तारीख़ तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : जहां तक सिफ़ारिशों को रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफ़ेक्ट देने का सवाल है, कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वह 1 मार्च, 1973 से होगा। जहां तक सरकार द्वारा फ़ैसला करने का सवाल है, सरकार ने इम्पलाईज के मुत्तालिबात को सुना है और वह इस बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी फ़ैसला करेगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जल्दी से जल्दी कब तक ? क्या पार्लियामेंट का सेशन खत्म होने से पहले सरकार के फ़ैसले आ जायेंगे ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: That is the intention of the Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या फ़ैसला करने से पहले सरकार पार्लियामेंट में रिपोर्ट पर बहस के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश कल मैंने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट वैलकम्ज ए डीबेट इन दी पार्लियामेंट।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बहस के लिए समय निकालना होगा। पिछले सेशन में सरकार बहस के लिए तैयार नहीं थी। तब कहा गया था कि जब तक हम सिफ़ारिशों पर अपना दिमाग़ नहीं बना लेंगे, तब तक यहां बहस नहीं होने देंगे। यद्यपि सरकार ने अपना दिमाग़ नहीं बनाया है, लेकिन अब वह बहस के लिए तैयार है।

श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी : इस वक्त हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है। उसको संतुलित करने और सम्भालने के लिए क्या ऊपर की कैटेगरीज के लिए जो वेतन-वृद्धि रखी गई है, उस को रेड्यूस कर के नीचे वाले छोटे कर्मचारियों को उस से बेनिफिट दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: If you would permit, I would like to inform Shri Vajpayee of one thing. The hon. Member had said that the hon. Finance Minister had said during the last session that unless Government had made up their mind, this could not be discussed in the House. But that is not so. I would like to quote what the Finance Minister had said; he said:

> "Before we take a decision, we hear your views. Processing certainly takes time. We will have some opportunity to discuss, when we meet in the next session, all the aspects of the problem. I do not want to evade any debate on the question."

So, the Finance Minister had indicated last time that he would like a discussion in Parliament.

As for the question that Shri Tiwary has asked, in regard to reducing the increase in the pay scales in the higher categories, that would mean changing the recommendations of the Pay Commission one way or the other. That is a matter which Government will have to see in the background of condition and other factors which are there, the question of JCM, the JCM procedures etc.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have noted that the Third Pay Commission has made an irrational discrimination regarding the pay-scales between the telegraph signallers of the Railway Department and the telegraph signallers in the P&T Department?

MR. SPEAKER: That is a specific question.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: If so, will this discrimination be removed by Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This is a matter of detail. There is an Implementation cell in the Communications Ministry itself, and various employees' organisations are also finding out various other anomalies and lacunae that are there. These are matters of detail. Once Government have taken a decision on basic matters, these can be gone into.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow many questions, because we are fixing a debate on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I fully support the point raised by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee. This is the first time that any commission, whether it be the Pay Commission or any other, has quantified the need-based minimum wage in accordance with the recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference, as 314. All the employees' organisations have unanimously rejected 185 and thrown it into the waste-paper basket, and they have all demanded the implementation of 314 plus automatic linking of dearness allowance, point-to-point fixation and implemenation from 1st March, 1970. on the ground that that was the particular date when the interim relief was announced, and the interim relief was an advance towards the amount that may be decided upon by the Pay Commission in their final report. I would like to know whether Govern ment are aware that the railway employees, whether belonging to the INTUC or other federations have taken this stand, and the Defence Employees' Federation numbering about 3½ lakhs have already taken a strike ballot. It is true that the Government have given us representation and they have met us, but simply meeting us would not do. It has been an one-way traffic. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he can assure us that no decision will be taken without having a bilateral talk or negotiated settlement with the employees' representatives and this will be properly discussed here. I want a clear-cut assurance whether the particular recommendation in regard to the need-based minimum wage will be properly discussed and 314 will be given.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These are very well known positions of the hon. Member, of the organisations to which he belongs, of the JCM and the employees' organisations, which have been stated before Government at various levels including the group of Ministers. Government are seized of the entire situation and the problem that the hon. Member has raised.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A meeting of the JCM has been called for on the 3rd August, but the agenda does not include this item. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would see that this item is also included in the agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Minister see to it?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: In my reply to the hon. Member yesterday, I said that if the employees in the JCM wanted to meet the Government again, Government's mind was open on it; it is under consideration of Government.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Regarding this, we have read a very strange news item which has perhaps been discussed by the group of Ministers that any steps towards the improvement of any of the recommendations of the Pay Commission will become a matter of dispute and would ultimately be arbitrable. The position of the Government is that the recommendations of the Commission can be accepted *in toto* or modified or rejected. When are Government likely to take a decision? They have already heard the employees' representatives and assured them that another discussion is not ruled out that another discussion is going to take place. When is this going to take place? If it is not going

to take place, what steps are Government going to take to implement the favourable recommendations of the Commission because all the employees in the country are anxiously waiting for the decision of Government?

Then regarding bonus, Government are already committed to the minimum bonus to be paid to Central Government employees who are industrial workers. That question is before the Bonus Review Committee. I would like to know the decision of Government regarding that also. Are Government going to announce this decision after the report of the Bonus Review Committee is received or before that. because Government's assurance in this connection was that they would consider the question of bonus after the receipt of the report of the Pay Commission?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As far as the Bonus Review Committee is concerned, the hon. Member, as a trade unionist and knowledgeable member, knows that this matter will be decided by the Committee. Their report will be available and Government can take a decision on the basis of the report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was never before the Pay Commission.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: As for the other point, second consultation with employees and at what time Government will consider it, I have already indicated it is the intention of Government to finalise these recommendations, at least the major recommendations, as early as possible, during the current session.

MR. SPEAKER: In 45 minutes we havec overed just two questions. What ever be the nature of a question, do not make it controversial and then take the whole time. In the last three or four days, we have not been able to go beyond four questions. I just appeal to you: after two or three members, others should not get up.

Report of Judicial Commission on the Crash of Indian Airlines Boeing 737 Aircraft on 31st May, 1973

*83. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Judicial Commission was appointed by the Central Government to inquire into the circumstances of the crash of Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft on 31st May 1973 in which a number of passengers including Shri S. Mohan Kumaramangalam, the Union Minister of Steel and Mines were killed;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the Commission's report; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the report has been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The findings have been accepted and the recommendations are being examined and processed.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: It is now evident from the Report of the Commission that the accident that took place at Palam occurred because of the fact that the pilot did not check the altimeter at that point of time. May I know whether there is any action taken by Government to stop recurrence of such things as the pilot not checking the altimeter at the right time which might cause another such major accident?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means when he talks about the altimeter. The Judge has clearly held that there were several errors commit-

ted by the pilot. We are in fact taking a whole package of measures to improve and strengthen pilot training, including rechecking of all the present Commanders who are flying, the appointment of two senior air force officers directly under the DGCA who will be check pilots not members of any Union, not members of the Corporation, but separately under the Department of Civil Aviation, medical checks in order to improve pilot efficiency and so on.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: It has been reported that one of the many reasons for this mishap and also several repetitions of lesser mishaps has been the result of maximum utilisation of the planes without adequate ground facilities and other technical devices. I was just wandering whether a reference has been made to this aspect of the situation in the report of the Judicial Enquiry Commission, and what steps are the Government contemplating to meet these contingencies.

Only on the 6th of this month I was taking a plane to Calcutta, and then, at about 7-30 A.M. when we landed at Lucknow; one of the devices, I think it was the flap on the wings which, I guess, is intended for controlling the speed—I do not know what gadget—broke away. Mr. P. N. Haksar and other members of the delegation to Dacca were also there. The replacement came only at about 5-30 P.M. We were stranded there from 7-30 A.M. It is pretty obvious that adequate maintenance was not there at the place. What measures are, therefore, being contemplated to meet this situation?

DR. KARAN SINGH: I do not think the hon. Member is correct in saying that in any way the utilisation of the plane has been responsible for any crashes. It is quite clear that the judge has held that the plane was fully airworthy and properly maintained.

This question of keeping replacements is a difficult one because we normally keep our stocks and spares at the four major airports. It is very difficult to keep every spare-part in every airport. If an accident occurs, say in Lucknow or in Gauhati or some such place, these spares have got to be flown out from one of these four major airports. It is neither economical nor praticable to keep every spare in every place. But I entirely agree with the hon. Member that this is a matter which must be kept under constant supervision and efforts made to improve the system.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After the occurrence of this accident, a specific statement had appeared, and it was in the name of an airport expert, which said that this accident and even the earlier accidents were probably due to the failure of the communication system at Palam airport. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to see that this inadequacy of the communication system at the Palam airport is completely removed.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I am not aware which expert the hon. Member means, nor do I know the specific statement. But generally, the communication network as well as various other components of aviation structure need to be strengthened, and a number of measures are being taken immediately. Orders have already been placed for equipment worth many lakhs of rupees, even crores of rupees, and every effort will be made within the limitation of our resources to improve the situation.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The hon. Minister just now told the House that the necessary orders have been placed for equipping the airports. May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the report that the World Pilots Association have refused to land at Palam airport because they have drawn the

conclusion that Palam airport is not fully equipped.

AN HON. MEMBER: It has been contradicted.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I know the contradiction. May I know whether it is true that this kind of news has been published and whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to it? May I also know whether all the international airport in our country are fully equipped and, if not, why not?

DR. KARAN SINGH: The reported statement of the World Pilots' Association to the effect that they were going to overfly the Indian airports is not correct. At our instance, the Aviation Adviser in our High Commission in London contacted the London headquarters of the IFALPA in regard to the reported move about the ban on flights and he has been informed by their spokesman that they are not aware of the alleged move nor did they authorise any newspaper to publish any such report. May I say that this sort of report has been appearing, and we ourselves are extremely anxious that our equipment should be tested and retested. We have done that.

As I mentioned the other day, the ILS has been calibrated by us again. After these reports, a representative of the manufacturers of this equipment is in India. Also, if necessary, more tests will be done. But this sort of press campaign abroad which seems to have started against the Delhi airport,—I do not really know—I think, is very unfortunate. We have looked into the working of all the four international airports and the deficiencies such as may be there and the improvements that will take place cover all the four international airports.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Minister said that after the report of the commission has been received, a system of medical check-up of the pilots has been introduced. May I know whether previously there was no system of medical check-up of pilots? What is the new system that has been set up?

DR. KARAN SINGH: There was a general system of medical check-up which the pilots had to undergo from time to time after a certain number of months. Now the new system is that at the four major airports from where flights originate, doctors have been posted at the airports. Before a pilot undertakes a flight, the doctor looks at him and if he suspects anything, they are put through a breathalyser test. I agree that it is unfortunate that this sort of thing had to be introduced. In the interests of safety and in view of our past experience, we had no alternative.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While appreciating the appointment of Mr. Lal, may I know what efforts and action are taken by the Government at the departmental level to give a decent burial to controversies like ILS or non-maintenance etc. in this regard?

DR. KARAN SINGH: As I had occasion recently to announce, we have appointed a high level committee under Mr. J. R. D. Tata including Air Marshal P. C. Lal and the Secretary in my Ministry to look into the entire structure and functioning of the civil aviation department. This department was set up about 40 or 45 years ago. In view of the modern requirements of aviation, we are looking at it *de novo* and whatever major modifications or changes may be required, they will be looked into by this committee.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: You have become suddenly very active!

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Yes, Sir, I have got to be active. Referring to Lucknow airport, the Minister just now said that they cannot keep spares in every airport. While travelling from Calcutta to Delhi in a Boeing, the plane was diverted to Lucknow at 9-30 in the night.

MR. SPEAKER: Everyone will have a number of stories to tell, but ask a relevant question.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Is it a fact that at 9-30 in the night, in the Lucknow airport there was no ground officer, catering was closed and all the passengers including myself had to wait till 12 o'clock without a drop of water? Will the civil aviation department make some arrangement for the normal facilities of passengers at least in every airport?

MR. SPEAKER: This does not relate to the air crash.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The Minister said that a high level committee has been appointed to enquire into the deficiencies. I do not know what are the terms of reference of this committee. Since a large number of technicians are involved, may I know whether the technical personnel will be represented in the committee? If there is nobody from the technical side, what are the reasons for it?

DR. KARAN SINGH: This committee is going to look into the entire gamut of civil aviation problems including not only the four international airports but airports all over India. Air Marshal P. C. Lal, who has been the Chief of the Air Force and who is going to take over from 1st August as Chairman and Managing Director of Indian Airlines is there. In addition, any technical body or any other person who may be required to give evidence will be allowed to give evidence. We would welcome in fact every technical view that may be available.

MR. SPEAKER: Do the survivors have any question to ask? We are very happy that Shrimati Jayalakshmi and Shri Bhaura are amongst us. Do they have any questions to ask?

SHRIMATI V. JAYALAKSHMI: No; thank you, Sir.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The findings of the Sachar Commission had brought out the deficiencies and failures in the instruments and other equipment associated with the landing. But these deficiencies and failures have not been there only on that day. They ought to have been there for long and should have been identified by earlier investigations whenever such mishaps took place at Palam and other airports. I would like to know what actions have been taken on the previous investigations to avoid and eliminate the deficiencies which have persisted that long, for which I feel the Ministry should own responsibility. The Minister of Civil Aviation has been so sensitive as to resign earlier when an Avro crash took place. Now I feel the entire Ministry should resign after this air crash on 31st May.

DR. KARAN SINGH: For the sake of record, I should say that the judge has not held that the instrument was not in any way responsible for this crash. On the contrary, the judge has clearly said that the nonavailability of the ILS cannot be said to be a cause of the accident. I am saying that for the record. There is no doubt that this enquiry as well as earlier enquiries have brought to notice certain points which need improvement.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is the function of the ILS?

DR. KARAN SINGH: To help the pilot to come below a certain minima. But that was not a cause of the crash. There are many airports where ILS is not there and Boeings are landing.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It was one system which was not available to the pilot, for which responsibility attaches to the Ministry.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: When you say they need improvement, you accept that there are deficiencies.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I accept that there is a great deal of scope for improvement. As I said, a number of measures have already been initiated to improve the situation and more will be done.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: From the reports appearing in the press from day to day during the enquiry one got the impression that there was an over-eagerness on the part of all, especially the people in the civil aviation ministry, to put the blame on the pilot. Because it was a highly technical matter, I would like to know whether the judge was competent to give a judgment on such a highly technical matter and if he was, whether he was assisted in this by any technical people.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I must repudiate the suggestion that there is any attempt by us to put the blame on anybody. This is a judicial enquiry. He is a sitting judge of the Delhi High Court. He was assisted by two assessors, Group Captain A. D. Ralli of the Indian Air Force and Captain D. Bose of Air India. He has come to his own independent conclusions. There is no question of putting the blame on anybody.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It would seem that the Ministry is accustomed to take steps to improve matters only when there are crashes. There was a crash of an Avro and it was the finding of the judge who was appointed to go into it that the training instructor was an established alcoholic. No statement has been issued by the Ministry as to what steps they have taken to prevent this. Just as medical checks are now introduced after the crash, I presume that the question of pilots not being under the influence of alcohol when they are in charge of an aircraft will now be instituted. It is said that you have sent for instruments to check the pilots. But we would like to know how it came about that a known alcoholic, known even to the Aviation Department, was permitted to be in charge of an aircraft.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is indeed extremely unfortunate that highly paid and highly skilled people like pilots, some of them at least, should be consuming alchol before flights. Even if a pilot drinks, at least when he flies he should not drink. We assume that a pilot will have that much responsibility. He can have a drink occasionally at his house, if he feels like that. It is for this very reason that we have now instituted checks before flight to ensure that alcohol is not consumed so many hours before the flight. Certainly, my personal view is that nobody should drink. But if he is on holiday and he wants to have a drink, we do not grudge it. But he must not drink before he takes a plane. It is a criminal offence to drink before you fly a plane. It is for that reason that we have introduced that system.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In the case of the Avro crash, the pilot was known to be an alcoholic. He was put in a medical institution to see if he could get over it. But he could not get

over it. He was always under the influence of liquor. This is not my view but the finding of the Committee. How is it that no steps were taken in the matter earlier? How could he continue to fly?

MR. KARAN SINGH: I agree that it is a very unfortunate case. Since the pilot died no steps could be taken against him. Steps could be taken only to prevent a recurrence of such things.

MR. SPAKER: The question is very simple. When he was known to be an alcoholic, why was he allowed to fly a plane? The question is not whether he died or not.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is certainly very unfortunate that this sort of person should be allowed to be in the corporation at all. We are now looking into the matter. We have taken a number of pilots off command. We are looking into the hole of our checking and training procedures of pilots and trying to ensure that this sort of thing does not recur.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Loans from World Bank for Irrigation Projects in India

*84. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether differences between India and the World Bank in fixing the criteria for new bank loans for irrigation projects have been sorted out; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the terms and conditions of agreement reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Government of India has made suggestions regarding procedures for tendering and award of civil works contracts in irrigation projects financed by the World Bank group. These are still under discussion.

Recommendations made by Mathrani Committee

*85. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations of Mathrani Committee regarding the pay-scales of employees in the General Insurance business; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5128/73).

Formulation of a Plan to step up Exports

*86. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a 10-year perspective plan to step up exports;

(b) whether a copy of this plan will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the total additional foreign exchange earning which is anticipated at the end of 1980 on the basis of this plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A 12-year perspective plan for exports for the period 1968-69/1980-81 was prepared at the time of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74).

(b) Details of this plan are available on pages 42-44 of the Fourth Five Year Plan document, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In acordance with this plan total exports by 1980-81 would amount to Rs. 3020 crores showing an increase of Rs. 1660 crores over 1968-69.

Trade Talks Between India and E.E.C.

*87. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade Delegation visited Brussels to talk with the European Economic Community on future trade relations; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Negotiations were held between the Indian delegation and the European Economic Community in May and July, 1973 on the approaches to the Commercial Co-operation Agreement between the two sides. The terms of the Agreement are yet to be finalised.

(2) During the negotiations held in May 1973, our problems in regard to jute and coir were also discussed. Some understandings were reached but the agreements incorporating these understandings are under discussion.

Export of Natural Rubber to relieve Rubber Industry

*88. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI DINESH JOARDER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accumulated stocks of natural rubber, on the one hand, and the increase in the production of synthetic rubber, on the other hand, have created a serious problem for the rubber industry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to export natural rubber to relieve the rubber industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. While licensing manufacture of synthetic rubber, the production availablity of natural rubber is taken into account. There has actually been a decrease in the production of synthetic rubber since 1971. The accummulation of natural rubber is due to various reasons such as power shortages, delay in implementing expansion capacity and licences, and industrial disputes, which are not expected to persist.

(b) In view of the current accumulated stocks and anticipated yield of natural rubber, it has been decided to allow export of 5,000 tonnes of natural rubber by S.T.C.

दिनांक 14 जून, 1972 को जापान एयर-लाईंस के एक विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने की जांच संबंधी रिपोर्ट पर जापान सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया

*89. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री इसाहक सम्भली :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिनांक 14 जून, 1972 को पालम हवाई अड्डे पर जापान

एयरलाइंस के एक विमान के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाने के बारे में जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर जापान सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह): यद्यपि जापानी एयरलाइन्स कोर्ट के जांच परिणामों से असंतुष्ट थे, तथापि जापान के मिनिस्टर आफ ट्रांसपोर्ट ने 22 जून, 1973 को प्रेस रिपोर्टरों को दिये गये अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि जांच अदालत (कोर्ट आफ इंक्वायरी) की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भारत सरकार द्वारा निकाले गये निष्कर्ष "सामान्यतया युक्ति-संगत" हैं।

Disposal of PL. 480 funds in India

*90. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports that there is a proposal to write off PL.480 rupee funds accumulated in India as credit of U.S.A;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The U.S. Ambassador presented an Aide Memoire to the Prime Minister last week containing U.S. proposals for the disposition of U.S. excess rupees. The Ambassador also met Finance Minister on 23rd July, 1973 and had preliminary discussions. These proposals will now be discussed shortly between our officials and officials of U.S. Embassy. Final proposals will emerge only after these discussions have made some progress.

Setting up Cyclone warning Radar Stations along Coastal Areas

*91. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a string of eight cyclone warning radar stations is being laid along the coastal areas of the country, and if so, when and were:

(b) whether any radar station has already been set up; and

(c) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, at Calcutta, Paradeep, Visakhapatnam, Masulipatnam, Madras and Karaikal on the east coast, and Bombay and Goa on the West coast.

(b) and (c). Radar stations have been set up and are functioning at Visakhapatnam and Madras. Those at Paradeep and Calcutta are expected to be completed shortly. The remaining will be installed during the Fifth Plan period.

Revoking Suspension of Import of Woollen Rags

*92. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revoked the suspension of import of woollen rags as raw material for shoddy spinning mills;

(b) whether the import of rags was suspended last November on reports of malpractices; and

(c) if so, the reasons for revoking the suspension order?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The import of rags was not suspended. However, S.T.C. as the canalising agency was asked to review the procedure for importing rags with a view to ensure that the malpractice of importing wearable garments in the garb of rags did not recur.

Business of Life Insurance Corporation of India

*93. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total new business of the L.I.C. of India in April, 1973 amounted to Rs. 25.08 crore including foreign business worth Rs. 13 lakh; and

(b) if so, the total business during the corresponding period last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total new business completed in April, 1972 amounted to Rs. 26.25 crores of which foreign business accounted for Rs. 16 lakhs.

Leakage of Reserve Bank Decision to Stock Exchange Re: Raising of Bank Rate

*94. SHRI SHRIKRISHAN MODI:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank's decision to raise the bank rate to *7 per cent leak out to the Stock Exchange a few hours before the official announcement; and

(b) whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the matter, and if so, with what result?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bursting of Tyres of Aircrafts at Delhi Airport

*95. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three tyres of a Lufthansa aircraft burst while landing on the runway at Delhi Airport on the 3rd July, 1973;

(b) whether prior to this five tyres of a B.O.A.C. aircraft had burst while landing on the runway of Delhi Airport on the 30th June, 1973; and

(c) whether the runway has been technically examined and found defective, and if so, the remedial steps taken in this regtard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The incident took place during an abandoned takeoff.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The runway has been technically examined and found free from any surface defect.

Fire in Building of Reserve Bank at Bombay

*96. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the building of Reserve Bank at Bombay on the 24th May, 1973, and if so, the extent of damage caused; and

(b) the causes of the fire?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India reported that a fire broke out on 24th May, 1973 in the north-east corner of the Reserve Bank of India building at Bhagat Singh Road, Bombay. According to the Reserve Bank of India, there was no damage to office records. Treasure and other valuables, the damage being mainly confined to false ceilings, electric and telephonic cables, the third floor roof of officers' dining hall, four small air-conditioning package units and chilling plants for drinking water on the third floor. The total amount of damage has been estimated to be about Rs. 7 lakhs. The Reserve Bank of India also reported that it had conducted an inquiry into the fire with the assistance of this Fire Department and the Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Undertaking to determine the cause of the fire. The conclusion of the inquiry was that the most probable cause of the fire was short circuit in the electric installation in plenum at the bottom of the air-conditioning shaft. The Reserve Bank of India has further reported that the Fire Department of the Municipal Corporation which also conducted an independent inquiry has indicated that the cause of fire was defective electric circuit.

Proposal for providing Independent Power Generating Arrangements to International Airports

*97. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide all international airports with independent power generating arrangements; and

(b) if so, the break-up of expenditure involved and when the arrangements are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to ensure an uninterrupted supply of power to the international airports. In the vent of this not being possible, consideration will have to be given to creating alternative sources of supply.

Proposal to buy two more Jumbo Jets by Air-India

*98. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India proposes to buy two more Jumbo Jets;

(b) if so, the price thereof; and

(c) when they are to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Air-India plan to purchase three wide-bodied jet aircraft during the Fifth Plan period. They have, with Government approval, given a letter of intent to the Boeing Company for a Boeing 747 for delivery in December, 1974, at a cost of about $26.41 million (Rs. 19.23 crores).

Decisions taken at the meeting of Aid India Consortium held in June, 1973

*99. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the talks held at the meeting of Aid India Consortium in Paris in June, 1973;

(b) the decision taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The meeting of Aid India Consortium held in Paris in June, 1973 reviewed the progress of economic development in India and considered development prospects and foreign aid required for the Fical Year beginning 1st April, 1973.

(b) The meeting agreed that substantial commitments of aid were required in the current year so that imports could be kept at a level adequate to support improved economic growth. Members agreed that for the year which began on April 1, 1973, commitments of non-project assistance including debt relief of US $700 million and of project assistance of about US $500 million would be desirable. Most members indicated the contribution they had already made or would be able to make, subject to necessary approval, towards these goals including debt relief. Others expected to be able to do so later in this year and gave their support to the overall programme.

Decision to keep soiled notes in circulation

*100. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to keep soiled notes in circulation instead of destroying them as heretofore; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir. There has been no change in the procedure for the sorting and re-issue of used notes or in the destruction of soiled notes which are not fit for further handling.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Committee on Self-reliance

801. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Self-Reliance Committee in the Finance Ministry has submitted its recommendations with a view to phasing out aid from foreign voluntary organisations like the CARE and also other foreign aid; and

(b) if so, the precise recommendations made by the Committee and the steps taken in implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has concluded that it is possible to replace the imported feeding material by indigenously available materials provided sufficient lead time for making alternative arrangements for production of materials in the country is allowed. As for the date for phasing out, assistance from voluntary agencies, the Committee has left the decision to Government. The report of the Committee is under examination.

Steps to normalise flight schedules of Indian Airlines

802. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of planes in operation with the Indian Airlines and its aircraft-wise break up;

(b) the number of planes destroyed or rendered out of service due to the recent series of air accidents; and

(c) the number of flights cancelled during the last three months in the country due to the non-availability of aircraft and the steps taken to normalise the already dislocated flight schedules of the Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The total number of planes in operation with Indian Airlines at present is 46. The break-up is given below:—

Boeing 737 .	6
Caravelle .	6
F-27 . .	8
Viscount .	6
HS-748 . .	13
DC-3 . . .	7
TOTAL .	46

(b) Six.

(c) 113 flights were cancelled during the last three months due to the non-availability of aircraft. The services will be normalised after the augmentation of the fleet with Indian Airlines for which action is under way.

Trade Agreement with Malaysia and Belgium for avoidance of double Taxation

803. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have decided to sign Pact with Malaysia and Belgium for avoidance of double taxation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b The agreements have not yet been signed at the Government level. Copies of these agreements will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as they come into effect.

Demand of Cotton Yarn by Bangladesh

804. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any immediate demand for the supply of 25,000 bales of yarn each of 180 kg., by Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no fresh demand for yarn from Bangladesh. However, the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh has been insisting on supplies of cotton yarn against their pending contracts with private suppliers. There is a general ban on export of cotton yarn of counts 18s and above. It would be possible to consider exports of yarn to Bangladesh if and when it is possible to relax the ban on such exports consequent on easing of the internal availability.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिक्री कर की बकाया राशि की वसूली

805. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बिक्रीकर की भारी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी अनुमानित मात्रा कितनी है ; और

(ग) बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग). बिक्री कर का प्रशासन (स्थानीय और केन्द्रीय, दोनों प्रकार का) राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में है। इसलिए प्रश्न में मांगी गयी सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मांगी गयी है और वहां से प्राप्त होने पर सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Committee to study the question of Price equalisation for Cotton

806. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had referred the question of price equalisation for cotton on the lines of steel to a committee for examination and report by July, 1973;

(b) on how many occasions the Committee met and whether the committee had invited suggestions heard the representatives of the States who were adversely affected for not bringing about the price equalisation; and

(c) whether the Committee has since finalised its recommendations, and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE): (a) Government had referred the question of freight equalisation for raw cotton to a Committee headed by Secretary (Commerce) in January, 1973;

(b) The Committee met and considered the suggestions of the representatives of the concerned States.

(c) No, Sir.

Tour of Europe by India's Export Promotion Council to promote Export of Chemicals and Allied Products

807. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Export Promotion Council dealing with Chemicals and allied products had completed a tour of West Europe recently and found a very good market in chemicals and allied products;

(b) the steps taken to export such goods to West Europe; and

(c) whether any agreements have been signed in this regard; and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A sales-cum-study team sponsored by the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, visited Italy, Switzerland, West Germany, U.K., Belgium, Netherlands and France recently and found good market for some of the products handled by this Council. Firm orders valued at Rs. 20 lakhs have been booked and a large number of enquiries for various items have been received which are being followed up by the Council by forwarding samples and specifications, etc.

Grant of import replenishment, draw back of duty, etc. are some of the major steps taken to boost exports including exports to West Europe. Participation in Exhibitions and Fairs, sponsoring of sales-cum study teams, inviting foreign buyers are some of the other steps taken to promote exports.

Pilots suspended by Indian Airlines Management

808. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Pilots of the Indian Airlines were shorn of their Command and some others were suspended in the massive crackdown by Indian Airlines management on 21st June, 1973 in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The following pilots of Indian Airlines have been taken off command or suspended from 21st June, 1973 for reasons shown against each:

1. Capt. C. L. Nanda . . .	21-6-73	Suspended, suspected violation of rule-24 of the Indian Aircraft Rules.
2. Capt. A. R. Aziz	3-7-73	Involved in Caravelle landing accident at Santacruz.
3. Capt. D. Vama	6-7-73	Involved in Viscount incident at Ahmedabad.
4. Capt. M. P. Singh .	20-7-73	Involved in accident to F-27 aircraft at Dum Dum.

In addition, six pilots have been taken off command within the month of July for being below standard in assessment checks.

Export of Rosewood by Kerala Government

809. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had urged the Centre to stop rosewood export; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Kerala Government had suggested some restriction in export of Rose wood.

(b) The implications of the procedure suggested by the Kerala Government are under consideration.

Findings of the inspection conducted by R.B.I. into Head Office and branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

810. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India conducted the inspection of Head Office and branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in April, 1973;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether the findings reveal the criminal misconduct of the General Manager and other senior officers in committing corrupt practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has taken up the inspection of the State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur in the normal course under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, with reference to its position as on 31-12-1972. The inspection report has not yet been finalised.

Irregularities in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

811. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has taken action against the defaulting officers of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur under Section 36AA of the Banking Regulation Act in respect of forgeries and gross misconduct revealed as a result of scrutiny of books conducted by the Inspecting Officer of the Reserve Bank of India in October, 1972; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Section 36AA(1) of the Banking Regulation Act confers on the Reserve Bank the power to remove the chief executive, any director or officer or employee of a banking company if the Bank is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the public interest or for preventing the affairs of a banking company being conducted in a manner detrimental to the interest of depositors or for securing its proper management. This Section of the Banking Regulation Act is not applicable to the State Bank of India, its Subsidiaries and the 14 nationalised banks. The question of Reserve Bank taking action under section 36AA(1) of the Banking Regulation Act does not, therefore, arise.

However, the Reserve Bank has reported that with reference to certain allegations contained in two complaints made against the Agent, of the New Delhi Branch of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, a scrutiny of the books and accounts of bank's three branches at New Delhi, New Rohtak Road and Chandni Chowk was conducted by an Inspecting Officer of the Reserve Bank in October, 1972. Of the allegations made against the Agent New Delhi Branch, the following two were found to be more or less true by the Reserve Bank:

(i) Non-submission of reports of the inspection of godowns belonging to the borrowers of the New Rohtak Road Branch of the Bank carried out by him in January, 1971;

(ii) Non-maintenance of a panel of names to be procured from the Employment Exchange.

It has been further reported by the Reserve Bank that as regards (i) above the Agent concerned has been suitably cautioned by the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and as regards (ii) above the correct procedure is now being followed.

Districts covered under Differential Interest Rates Scheme in Maharashtra

812. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Districts covered under the 'Differential Interest Rate Scheme for small farmers and other weaker sections' in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of beneficiaries, year-wise and District-wise;

(c) whether extension of the scheme is envisaged during the Fifth Plan; and if so, the broad outlines of the scheme; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake evaluation of the scheme to assess its impact with a view to taking necessary remedial action on the basis of findings of such evaluation study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Differential Interest Rate Scheme, launched towards the beginning of July 1972, is currently in

operation in 16 out of the 26 districts of Maharashtra State. The total lending under the scheme in Maharashtra State upto the end of March, 1973, was Rs. 16.49 lakhs, involving 4327 borrowal accounts. This information is based on partial returns and does not include the date for State Bank of Hyderabad.

(c) The Scheme is currently at the pilot stage. A decision regarding the extension of the Scheme will be taken after a detailed review of the experience gained at the pilot stage.

(d) The progress of the Scheme during the first six months of its implementation was reviewed in January 1973, as a result of which some modifications to the scheme were announced in the Budget Speech on February 28, 1973. Banks have been advised to furnish quarterly returns on the progress of the Scheme and in the light of the information furnished by the banks, the Scheme will be kept under continuous review with a view to devising measures to make the Scheme more effective.

Fresh investment in Coal Industry

813. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10007 on the 11th May, 1973 regarding fresh investment in Coal Industry and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and if not, when it will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

State-wise directory of tax payers

814. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is proposed to issue a State-wise directory of tax payers and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Yes, Sir. However, these directories of tax-payers are proposed to be compiled region-wise based on jurisdictional areas of Commissioner of Income-tax and not necessarily State-wise. The directory for the Charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura has already been printed and directories for other Commissioners' Charges are at various stages of preparation.

Export of Marine Products

815. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian and Foreign concerns who are dealing with export of marine products; and

(b) the total quantity of fish exported and the foreign exchange earned during the last three years by each such concern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The export of marine products is not subject to any control and as such concernwise export statistics are not maintained. However, the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin have registered 201 exporters of fresh, frozen and canned marine products and 70 exporters of dried marine products during 1972, as their numbers.

The names with export performance of top 10 exporters of each category are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.. See* No. LT-5219/73]

Recommendations of Central Team to study scarcity condition in Gujarat

816. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government had requested the Centre to send a study team to Gujarat where acute scarcity was prevailing in 12,417 out of the total 18,604 villages affecting 13.4 million people;

(b) if so, whether the Central Team of experts visited the State in June, 1973;

(c) whether any recommendations were made by the team; and

(d) what steps were taken to implement those recommendations and to what extent the help was extended to the State Government for meeting the unprecedent drought in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). In response to the request of Government of Gujarat, Central Team visited the State in September, 1972 and February 1973 for purpose of assessing the drought situation. No Team, however, visited the State in June, 1973.

On the basis of recommendations made by the Central Team, assistance amounting to Rs. 31.75 crores has so far been released for drought operations during 1972-73 and 1973-74. Further releases will be made on the basis of progress of expenditure and the review of the drought situation as conducted by the Central Team from time to time.

युगांडा को बसों की सप्लाई

817. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या युगांडा ने भारत से कुछ बसें खरीदने के लिये समझौता किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत युगांडा को कितनी बसें बेचेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्जे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 107 गाड़ियां (82 बसें तथा 25 डम्पर)।

Findings on a World-wide climatic change

818. SHRI NIMBALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the findings of Dr. Wistanley, a Meteorologist, on a World-wide climatic change;

(b) the reaction of Government to the findings; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The studies conducted by the India Meteorological Department do not show that there had been any significant change or secular trend in the upper air circulation pattern over the Indian region during the last two decades. These studies do not support the contention of Dr. Winstanley that there is evidence of recent changes in general circulation of northern hemisphere and the equator-ward

shifts of climatic zones. Various statistical tests indicate that there is no large-scale decreasing trend in the rainfall pattern of either north-west India or the peninsula.

(c) Does not arise.

Wagon deal with Poland

819. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a new wagon deal with Poland; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Negotiations are being held by the Projects and Equipment Corporation with the concerned Polish enterprise for the supply of 4000 Bogie Flat Wagons by India to Poland.

Import of Newsprint

820. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of newsprint imported during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972; and

(b) the quantity proposed to be imported during the year 1973, the foreign exchange involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Import statistics are compiled on financial year-wise basis and not on calendar year-wise basis. Quantity of newsprint imported during the years 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto December, 1972), was of the order of 155 thousand tonnes, 144 thousand tonnes, 207 thousand tonnes and 101 thousand tonnes respectively.

(b) The State Trading Corporation of India Limited has placed orders for purchase during 1973-74 of 1,26,700 tonnes of newsprint which includes 5,700 tonnes from Czechoslovakia for which price negotiations are expected to be finalised shortly. Foreign exchange involved will be approximately Rs. 21.00 crores. The Corporation is also expecting to get additional supplies of 33,000 tonnes for which the contracts are in the process of being finalised.

Talks on Trade relations between India and U.K.

821. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian Officers visited U.K. in July to discuss the trade relations between the two countries; and

(b) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को हानियां

822. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**

श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र के किन-किन उपक्रमों को हानि हुई और कितनी कितनी ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन्हें कितनी धनराशि की सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) हानियों को कम करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 5220/73**]

(ख) यद्यपि 1971–72 के दौरान हुई हानियों की पूर्ति के लिए राजसहायता या अनुदान के रूप में कोई सहायता नहीं दी गयी थी फिर भी कुछ मामलों में सरकार ने इनकी अर्थोपाय की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए ऋणों को सामान्य पूंजी में बदल दिया और/या सीमित अवधि के लिए ब्याज छोड़ दिया। ब्यौरे अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) सरकार समय पर उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई करने के लिए उद्यमों के कार्य की लगातार समीक्षा करती रहती है। सदस्य, योजना आयोग की अध्यक्षता में सरकारी उद्यमों के लिए एक कार्रवाई समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी, ताकि अधिकतम उत्पादन करने, संचालन व्यय को न्यूनतम रखने, प्रतिषेधात्मक अनुरक्षण में सुधार करने और मालिकों/मजदूरों में अधिक अच्छे संबंधों को प्रोत्साहित करने तथा पर्याप्त अनसंधात्मक एवं विकासात्मक क्रिया कलापों के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का पता लगाया जा सके। अभी तक समिति ने हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के भिलाई और राउरकेला कारखानों, हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स (इंडिया) लि०, भोपाल, भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के हैदराबाद और हरिद्वार स्थित कारखानों, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के ट्राम्बे एकक, हिन्दुस्तान कापर, लि०, भारत हैव्पो प्लेट्स ऐण्ड वैसल्स लि०, माईनिंग एण्ड ट्रलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि०, भारतीय सीमेन्ट निगम के कानधर स्थित कारखाने और भारतीय उर्वरक निगम लि०, भारतीय सीमेंट निगम लि० और हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन के संगठनात्मक पहलू के संबंध में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी हैं। समिति की सिफारिशों पर विभिन्न चरणों में अमल हो रहा है।

उपर्युक्त समीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उनमें निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं।

(1) निम्न स्तर एवं कारखाना स्तर पर संगठनात्मक ढांचे में सुधार और कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति ;

(2) प्रौद्योगिकी, संचालन के तरीकों और अनुरक्षण प्रणालियों में सुधार ;

(3) कारखानों के उपयोग में वृद्धि करने के लिए विविधिकरण और निर्यात;

(4) अड़चनों और असंतुलनों को दूर करने के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था;

(5) देशी सामग्री की किस्म और उपलब्धता में सुधार ;

(6) उत्पादन क्षति को न्यूनतम रखने के लिए उन महत्वपूर्ण मशीनी हिस्सों और कच्ची सामग्री का आयात करना जो देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ;

(7) औद्योगिक संबंधों संचार प्रणाली कार्मिक प्रबंध, प्रशिक्षण और विकास में सुधार;

(8) सभी स्तरों पर (प्रोत्साहन/पारितोषिक की सुधरी हुई योजनाओं की स्थापना।

Supply of Yarn to Weavers of Maharashtra

823. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what step Government have taken for the supply of yarn to the Weavers of Maharashtra; and

(b) the present position of supply and the requirements of the Weavers in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Under the present yarn distribution scheme, yarn is allocated to the States on the basis of the number of handlooms and powerlooms in each State, including Maharashtra. Allocations are made in favour of State Governments taking into account the over-all availability as well as the demand pattern of the States.

(b) Allotment to the various States is being made on the basis of handlooms and powerlooms in the States and not merely on the figure of demands made by States. Allotments made in favour of Maharashtra since March, 1973 are as under:—

	Hanks (In lakhs	Cones kilograms)
March 1973	7·26	24·57
April to June 1973	25·69	135·89
July to September 1973	10·91*	80·08*

*(exclusive of yarn upto counts 17s)

Kandla Free Trade Zone

824. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance for setting up industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal in this regard

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have since extended the concessional finance facilities available to industries in the backward district of Kutch to industries located in the Kandla Free Trade Zone.

(b) The all-India long term public financial institutions, *viz.*, IDBI IFCI and ICICI announced in 1970 schemes of concessional terms of assistance to small and medium industrial projects established in the industrially backward districts/areas specified by the Planning Commission. Later on the schemes were extended to units undertaking expansion also. The schemes have further been liberalised recently by the IDBI. The concessional rates of interest now is 7.5 per cent as against the normal lending rate of 9 per cent per annum of these institutions.

Pursuant to Government decision in June, 1973 that concessional finance available to industries in the industrially backward district of Kutch should also be available to industries located in the Kandla Free Trade Zone, the IDBI, IFCI, ICICI have been suitably advised. The Kandla Free Trade Zone industrialists and new entrepreneurs have been informed of this concession and requested to avail of this facility.

Disbandment of Industrial Management Pool

825. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has objected to Government's decision to disband the Industrial Management Pool without consulting it; and

(b) if so, whether some officers have already been recruited to man the top executive posts in public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Plan for Import of Fertilisers by M.M.T.C.

826. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHANAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.M.T.C. has finalised plans for the import of fertiliser; ouring the current year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of its import programmes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the contracts concluded by the MMTC for import of fertilisers during the current year and their delivery schedules is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of country	Commodity	Date of contract	Quantity contracted (MT)	Delivery schedule
1	Romania	C.A.N.	(*i*) 30-8-72	75,000	January to June 1973.
			(*ii*) 16-12-72	100,000	July to Dec. 73.
2	G.D.R.	Muriate of Potash	14-11-72	150,000	Feb. 73 to Dec. 73.
3	U.S.S.R.	Urea	24-1-73	55,000	July 73 to March, 74
4	U.S.S.R.	M.O.P.	24-1-73	35,000	June, 73 Dec. 73
5	Bulgaria	Urea	27-1-73	100,000	Feb. 73 to Dec. 73.
6	Poland	Urea	24-4-73	200,000 + 10%	July 73 to June, 1974.
7	Burma	Urea	17-2-73	6,000	March /April 1973

Loans advanced to Film Producers by I.M.P.E.C.

827. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of loans advanced so far to the film producers by the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation;

(b) how much of these loans have been returned by the producers;

(c) what steps have been taken to recover the loans from those who have consistantly failed to return the amount taken by them; and

(d) the names of persons against whom action has been taken and the amount due from them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Kandla District for setting up Industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone

828. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop Kandla District for setting up industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Submission of memorandum by Pensioners for grant of additional Retirement Benefits

829. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pensioners have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister to press for additional retirement benefits for those who retired after the Third Pay Commission was set up; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving representations from pensioners and their Associations for grant of relief to Central Government pensioners who retired from service before 1st March, 1973. Certain resolutions were passed at the Annual Conference of the Central Government pensioners, Madras held on 31st January, 1973, copies of which were submitted to the Government. The Pay Commission's recommendations in regard to the retirement benefits for serving Central Government servants are still under examination. The question of grant of any relief to those pensioners who retired from Central Government service prior to 1st March, 1973 can be examined in due course in the light of the decisions that may be taken on these recommendations.

Ministers' travels abroad during inter-session period

830. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the purposes of the Ministers' travels abroad during the Inter-Session period (May 19 to July 22, 1973); and

(b) the expenses incurred by Government on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-522/73].

Talks with Burmese Government regarding Air Agreement

831. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suggested to the Burmese Government that arrangements under the old air agreement should be continued;

(b) whether any talk between the civil aviation authorities of the two Governments were held recently; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines services to Rangoon and Burma Airways Corporation services to Calcutta are being operated under temporary arrangements between the two countries for several years. Two rounds of talks were held, in April and May this year. At the latter round the delegations of India and of Burma agreed upon and initialled the text of an air

transport agreement and an annex thereto. It was agreed that the Agreement would come into effect after the respective legal requirements had been fulfilled and when this had been confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes.

Losses due to strikes in Public Sector Undertakings

832. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss of man-hours and monetary loss of as a result of lock-outs, strikes and work-to-rule movements during the period from 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1973 in various public sector undertakings; and

(b) whether Government propose to implement remedial measures to discourage this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Available information in respect of man-hours lost and value of production lost due to lock-outs and strikes is given in the statement attached. Information in respect of losses due to work-to-rule is not available.

(b) Government recognise that better industrial relations would help reduce the losses suffered by the Central Government enterprises. They have undertaken various measures to promote integrative and participatory relations between labour and management. Some measures taken towards this end are:

(1) Consultation with representatives of labour in the formulation of recruitment and promotion policy;

(2) Procedure for early redressal of grievances;

(3) Energetic implementation of labour welfare measures;

(4) Training and education of workers to prepare them for participation in management;

(5) Association of workers in various joint representative bodies within each industry; and

(6) Inducing in labour and management both a greater sense of trust and participation for achieving national objectives.

STATEMENT

According to the latest available information the position in respect of Man-days lost and value of production lost due to Strikes and Lockouts, in the Public Sector* was as follows:—

I. Central Sector:—

	January to April, 1973
A. Strikes:	
(i) No. of strikes	172
(ii) Man-days lost	464075
(iii) Value of production lost	Rs. 73,34,346 (relating to 93 cases only)
B. Lockouts:	
(i) No. of lockouts	1
(ii) Man-days lost	13779
(iii) Value of production lost	Rs. 1,27,960 (relating to 1 case)

II. State Sector:

A. Strikes :	
(i) No. of strikes	35
(ii) Man-days lost	23975
(iii) Value of production lost	Rs. 5,02,817 (in respect of 11 cases)
B. Lockouts:	
(i) No. of lockouts	3
(ii) Man-days lost	34526
(iii) Value of production lost	Rs. 1,48,81,800 (in respect of 1 case)

Note : The above figures are provisional. Figures for May and June 1973 are not available. No information is available in respect of losses due to work-to-rule.

* This data compiled by the Labour Bureau, Simla is on the basis of reports made by the Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) and the State Labour Departments under the Industrial Disputes Act. The data cover both Central and State Governmen Sectors.

Deficit Financing in 1972-73

833. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget estimates regarding the quantum of deficit financing in 1972-73 and the revised estimates as incorporated in 1973-74 Budget;

(b) whether the estimates have been further revised recently;

(c) if so, the latest revised estimates and the method adopted for working out various estimates of the quantum of deficit financing; and

(d) the overall impact of heavier dose of deficit financing on the price situation and the steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Budgetary deficit of the Central Government, during any fiscal year, comprises of net increase in the sales of Treasury bills to the Reserve Bank by the Central Government and changes in its cash balances held with the Reserve Bank as well as in the treasuries. According to this definition, Central Government's budget deficit for 1972-73 has increased to Rs. 550 crores in the Revised estimates as compared to Rs. 251 crores provided for in the Budget estimates for that year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the provisional figures available, the actual budgetary deficit of the Central Government, as defined in (a) above, has amounted to Rs. 882 crores. Together with the State Governments' position (State Governments' deficit comprises of net increase in Reserve Bank's ways and means advances to State Governments and changes in their cash balances) which has shown a surplus of Rs. 14 crores, actual budgetary deficit of Central and State Governments aggregates Rs. 868 crores for the year 1972-73.

Beginning from the Third Plan, the concept of deficit financing has been widened to bring it closer to the monetary concept of deficit financing represented by "Net Reserve Bank Credit to Government", as this reflects the expansionary impact of the Government deficit more correctly. Under this concept which is also called the 'Plan Concept', deficit financing is defined to include the following items; namely, (i) net increase in Reserve Bank's holdings of Treasury bills; (ii) net increase in Reserve Bank's holdings of Government rupee securities; (iii) variations in Central and State Governments' cash balances; and (iv) net increase in Reserve Bank's ways and means advances to State Governments. The two concepts are almost identical except for two minor differences namely, (i) the Plan Concept does not include rupee coin and small coins; and (ii) the cash balances figure includes variations in cash held in the treasuries and is an adjusted cash balance figure for year-end transactions. Public documents like, the Five-Year Plans, Annual Plans, Economic Survey, etc., only use the Plan Concept while giving deficit financing figures. According to this concept Central Government deficit for 1972-73 has been placed at Rs. 862 crores and with the addition of surplus of Rs. 14 crores in the case of the State Governments, the actual deficit financing works out to Rs. 848 crores.

The difference between the budgetary deficit and the Plan Concept of deficit arises for two reasons; (a) the former includes the entire net sales of Treasury bills by the Central Government to the Reserve Bank without making any adjustment for subsequent sale of Treasury bills to other parties by the Reserve Bank and (b) it does not include changes in the holdings of Government rupee securities by the Reserve Bank.

(d) Other things remaining the same, the overall impact of heavy deficit financing on the price situation will be to worsen it, if it is not compensated by increased production and/or higher imports. Various measures, fiscal, monetary and administrative have been pressed into service to contain the increase in prices. These include:

(i) augmentation of the availability of essential consumer goods through imports and programmes for higher indigenous production;

(ii) making available foodgrains to larger numbers of people, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society, through opening fair price shops in rural areas and inaccessible places, and increased releases of major foodgrains at subsidised prices;

(iii) equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices through operation of price and distribution controls;

(iv) securing economies in Government expenditure, particularly non-developmental expenditure, so as to reduce the necessity for deficit financing as also to mop up excess purchasing power in the economy;

(v) raising the cost of bank credit by way of increasing the Bank Rate from 6 to 7 per cent from May 30, 1973, and higher interest on bank advances to industry and trade;

(vi) strengthening of the regulatory measures for curtailing availability of bank advances, *viz.*, through raising the cash reserve ratio and the net liquidity ratio, and limiting the use of credit to genuine production requirements.

Rise in Prices

834. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published by the 'Economic Times', Bombay in its issue dated the 17th June, 1973 under the caption "Price rise alarming"; and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Government has seen the report regarding the price rise published in the 'Economic Times' dated June 17, 1973.

(b) The Government is fully aware of substantial increase in prices, particularly of foodgrains and edible oils. The price rise is primarily the result of an appreciable decline in the indigenous output of vegetable oilseeds and foodgrains (particularly coarse grains) for two years in succession due to severe droughts in several parts of the country. The Government has adopted a series of measures which are aimed at improving the availability of essential consumer goods, curbing excess demand and speculative activities. Particular mention may be made of expansion of the public distribution system and larger releases of foodgrains at subsidised price so to cover larger number of the vulnerable sections of society, increased imports of foodgrains and vegetable oils/oilseeds, recourse to price and distribution controls, effecting economies in the Government expenditure while, at the same time, raising of larger resources through market borrowing, stricter control over availability and cost of bank credit to trade and industry through prescribing minimum interest rates and raising the reserve ratio and

the net liquidity ratio. These fiscal monetary and administrative measures are being supported by programmes for higher production so as to bring about a better balance between demand and supply.

Instrument Landing System and Airport Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport

835. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether just on the eve of landing of Boeing-737 aircraft on 31st May, 1973 there was power failure at the Palam Airport; and

(b) whether on 4th June, 1973, a spokesman of the Civil Aviation Department said in New Delhi that, although the Instrument Landing System (ILS) and the Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) were unserviceable at Delhi Airport, when the Indian Airlines Boeing-737 crashed in approaching it on the night of May 31, four other approach and landing aids were available for safe landing?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) There were two incidents of momentary failure of power at Delhi Airport on the 31st May, 1973 at 2005 and 2200 hours. On both occasions the standby power supply came on within 10 seconds.

(b) Yes Sir. On 4th June, 1973 a spokesman of the Civil Aviation Department made a statement to the effect that on the night of 31st May, the Non-Direction Beacon, the Very High Frequency Direction Flinder, the Very High Frequency Omni Range, the Distance Measuring Equipment, the Locator Beacons at Middle and Outer Marker locations, VHF Middle and Outer Markers were serviceable and working normally for landings.

अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

836. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष की अवधि में जीवनोपयोगी आवश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के प्रति मास मूल्य क्या रहे हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक अप्रैल के अंत में उन्हीं वस्तुओं के मूल्य क्या थे; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में मूल्यवृद्धि को रोकने के लिये किये गये उपायों से सर्वसाधारण उपभोक्ताओं को क्या राहत मिली ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण जिनमें चुनी हुई अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के थोक मूल्यों के सूचक अंक (1961–62-100) दिये गये हैं। सभा पटल पर रखे गये [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये वक्तव्य LT 5222/73]

(ग) सरकार, मुख्य अनाजों की पूर्ति के लिए उचित मूल्य राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से एक सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली चला रही है। इस प्रणाली के क्षेत्र का बराबर विस्तार किया जा रहा है ताकि समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को इसके अन्तर्गत लाया जा सके। इन दुकानों पर अनाज को सस्ते मूल्यों पर बेचा जा रहा है। और इन के मूल्यों में पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में प्रायः कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ी है, अन्य अत्यावश्यक उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में मूल्य और वितरण नियंत्रण लागू किये गये हैं। देशी उत्पादन में होने वाली कमियों को यथासम्भव आयातों द्वारा पूरा किया गया है। उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचक अंकों में वृद्धि के साथ साथ सरकारी, औद्योगिक और

अन्य कर्मचारियों की आमदनियों में भी वृद्धि हुई है जिस से मूल्यवृद्धि का दुष्प्रभाव काफी हद तक प्रतिसन्तुलित हो गया है। राज्य सरकारें भी, समय समय पर, अनूसूचित नौकरियों के न्यूनतम वेतनों में वृद्धि करती आ रही हैं।

Release of Coarse Cloth Quota to Mysore

837. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mysore Government have approached the Central Government for early release of coarse cloth quota to the State, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In the cases of controlled cloth, allotment to States are made by the Textile Commissioner. Information about the Mysore Government's request for early release of quota, if any received by the Textile Commissioner and the action taken thereon will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposed change in the system of Accounting Classification

838. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal to change the present system of accounting classification to facilitate the introduction of performance budgeting; and

(b) if not, when a decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has with the approval of the President prescribed the revised accounting classification with effect from 1st April, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal for Zero Tariff in Five Years on Jute Exports to E.E.C.

839. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's proposal for zero tariff in five years on jute exports to the E.E.C. has been accepted; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Following the negotiations held with the EEC in Brussels from 21st to 23rd May, 1973 some understandings in regard to tariff and other concessions have been reached for the import of Jute goods from India by the EEC. The Agreement incorporating these understandings is yet to be finalised.

Revision in Third Pay Commission's Recommendations in the Light of Objection raised from Different Quarters

840. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to revise the Third

Pay Commission's recommendations in the light of the objections raised from different quarters; and

(b) whether any consultation has been held with the Central Government employees regarding this report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The objections received to the recommendations are being given due consideration while processing the recommendations of the Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Group of Ministers met the representatives of the Staff Side of the National Council in this connection on 6th July, 1973.

Japan cancels Many Textile Orders

841. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated the 5th May, 1973 to the effect that many textile orders booked with Japan have been cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes. Cancellations have been mainly in respect of contracts which were subject to approval of samples. Approximately 25 per cent of the orders were so cancelled. This being the first year of large scale business in cotton textiles with Japan, some cancellations were expected because of Japan's high quality standards. Efforts will be made to minimize cancellations by meeting specifications laid down by buyers.

Setting up of a holding body for Public Financial Institutions

842. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a holding body for public financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and by what time final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). To bring about greater coordination amongst all the financial institutions, an idea of restructuring the Industrial Development Bank of India, the apex financial institution, as a holding company for the public financial institutions is being explored. It is likely to take some time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Industry in which financial aid from Aid India Consortium will be utilised

843. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of aid that is expected during the current financial year from Aid India Consortium; and

(b) in what particular industry, the aid will be utilised and the parts of the country that are likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The amount of Consortium aid expected in 1973-74 is about 1.1 billion dollars.

(b) The non-project portion of the assistance, including debt relief, would be utilised for meeting the

maintenance requirements of the economy and the project assistance would be utilised for implementation of Plan Projects in the various sectors. It is expected that all parts of the country will be benefited.

Committee set up to study navigational, landing, approach and other facilities at Airports

844. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an experts body has been set up by Government to study the navigational approach, landing and other facilities at the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the constitution and the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). A high level group with Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation as Chairman and Director General of Observatories, Managing Director, Indian Airlines and Chairman, International Airports Authority of India as members was constituted to review the existing navigational, approach and landing aids at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras international airports and to make recommendations regarding their strengthening, maintenance and calibration. The Directors of Operations of Air-India and Indian Airlines were co-opted as members. The Group submitted its report on the 25th June, 1973. It has made recommendations for further strengthening of navigational, approach and landing aids at the four international airports including flight calibration facilities, strengthening of maintenance staff streamlining procedures for the procurement and stocking of spare parts and improving the training of Air Traffic Controllers and Communication personnel. These recommendations are being processed by the agencies concerned.

Fresh Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh

845. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangla trade talks were held in June, 1973 and thereafter; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Trade talks between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Bangladesh were held in Dacca in the first week of July, 1973. As a result of these discussions, a new Trade Agreement between the two countries was concluded on 5th July, 1973. The Agreement, which will come into force on 28th September, 1973, when the existing Trade Agreement will have expired, will be valid in the first instance, for a period of 3 years,—extendable, by mutual consent, for a further period.

There will be two tiers of trade—

(a) A Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement in commodities of special interest to the two countries to the extent of Rs. 30.5 crores each way; and

(b) trade outside the Balanced Trade & Payments Arrangement, which will be regulated in accordance with the normal

import, export and foreign exchange regulations.

Delay in release of Inquiry Report on Indian Airlines Fokker crash near Palam Airport

846. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Court of inquiry which probed into the Indian Airlines Fokker crash near Palam Airport last year was submitted to Government in November last;

(b) whether the report was released by Government only recently; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the long delay in releasing the report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The report of the Court of Inquiry which held a formal investigation into the circumstances of the accident to Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft VT-DME near Delhi on 11 August, 1972 was received by Government on 10 November 1972.

The report was under examination in consultation with the DGCA. It was released on 21 June 1973.

LIC's Scheme to include representatives of Employees in the Directors' Board of Corporation

847. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation's scheme to include representative of the employees in the Directors' Board of the Corporation has not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). It has not been possible to implement so far the Government's decision to appoint representatives of the employees as members of the Life Insurance Corporation as the mechanism for giving representation to the employees has not yet been finalised.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान

848. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 30 जून 1973 तक 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी) : एक विवरण, जिसमें 1969 से 30 जून, 1973 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अदा किये गये समयोपरि भत्ते के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध सूचना दी गयी है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या **LT 5223/73.**]

Credit Policy of Nationalised Banks

849. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit policy of the nationalised banks has helped the hoarders and black marketeers during the Kharif season in scuttling the procurement policy of Government;

(b) whether attention of Government has been drawn in this regard to the press report under the caption 'Bank Funds used to defeat Food Policy' in the Calcutta Edition of the "Statesman" of 1st June, 1973; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reformulate the credit policy of the nationalised banks with a view to eliminate these kind of things?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No Sir.

(b) The Government has seen the Press Report.

(c) Advances against foodgrains are subject to credit control by Reserve Bank of India for a number of years. During 1972-73 these have been considerably tightened. The various measures taken since November, 1972 are given below:—

(1) The basis for the permissible limit for advances against foodgrains was changed from bank-wise to party-wise in 1972-73. This has been done to ensure that banks did not offer large credit to a few parties utilising the unused credit limits of other borrowers.

(2) The ceiling, which earlier stood at 110 per cent of the average aggregate credit (against paddy and other foodgrains excluding wheat) maintained by the Bank in the corresponding 2 months' period in the preceding year, has been reduced; for each party, the ceiling is now 100 per cent of the peak level outstanding for that party in any of the last 3 years. As regards wheat, please see paragraphs 6 and 7 below.

(3) New parties cannot be given advances without the approval of the Reserve Bank of India. Similarly for increasing the level of credit to existing parties Reserve Bank of India's approval is required.

(4) The Reserve Bank of India advised the banks to pursue a policy of cautious lending against foodgrains so as to prevent the undue holding of stocks by the borrowers.

(5) In April, 1973 the minimum margin on bank advances against foodgrains was increased from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. Simultaneously the minimum interest rate was also increased from 10 per cent to 12 per cent on these advances.

(6) In May, 1973 the banks were advised to ensure that no loans against the security of wheat are outstanding in favour of any wholesale trader or retail trader other than those who have license from the concerned State Governments to hold stocks.

(7) In May, 1973, the banks in the main wheat producing States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., M.P. and Bihar, were asked to undertake a special review of credit limits exceeding Rs. 20,000.

Arrears of Income-tax

850. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the latest figures of arrears of Income-tax as compared to the figures during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The requisite information is as under:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Arrears of Income-tax as on	Amount	
	Gross Arrears	Net Arrears
31-3-1973	790·02	483·10
31-3-1972	805·37	438·60
31-3-1971	738·77	499·68

The break-up of Gross and Net Arrears as on the dates mentioned above, is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Break-up of Gross and Net Arrears of Income-tax as on 31-3-71, 31-3-72 *and* 31-3-73.

(Figures in Crores of Rupees)

	As on 31-3-71	As on 31-3-72	As on 31-3-73
I. *Gross Arrears* :	738·77	805·37	790·02
II. *Particulars of Arrears* :			
1. Amount not fallen due before the end of the Quarter.	129·32	222·78	159·88
2. Amounts claimed to have been paid as advance tax or as deduction at source which is awaiting adjustments/verification.	4·66	6·55	5·97
3. Amounts for which stay has been granted:			
(*a*) by courts	15·05	25·15	18·40
(*b*) by I.T. authorities :			
(*i*) Pending disposal of appeals	42·49	62·74	75·78
(*ii*) Pending disposal of settlement petitions	5·80	7·17	4·72
(*iii*) For other reasons	14·48	11·53	7·44
4. Amounts not covered by item 3 above for which instalments have been granted:			
(*i*) Pending disposal of appeals	11·97	11·72	13·58
(*ii*) Pending disposal of settlement petitions	1·49	3·25	2·05
(*iii*) For other reasons	13·83	15·88	19·10
Net Arrears (I minus Item 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Item II)	499·68	438·60	483·10
5. Amount pending settlement of D.I.T. or other relief claims	9·36	6·87	7·47
6. Amounts pending consideration of write-off/scaling down petition	20·32	30·07	27·73
7. Amount due from companies under liquidation	10·69	14·48	14·76
8. Amounts due from persons who have left India and/or not traceable and/or who have no known assets and/or whose assets vest with the Custodian of Evacuee Property Pakistan and/or who are involved in insolvency proceedings (excluding amounts covered by Item 6 above)	12·16	26·22	30.05
9. Arrears of E.P.T.	11·71	10·66	10·53
10. Arrears of B.P.T.	0·95	0·84	0·97
11. Amounts disputed in appeals/references but not stayed or covered by instalments	29·69	63·70	92·17
12. All other amounts in arrears	404·80	285·76	299·42
TOTAL:	738·77	805·37	790·02

मध्य प्रदेश में सम्पदा शुल्क के निर्धारण के अनिर्णीत मामले

951. **श्री फूलचंद वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कितने व्यक्तियों पर सम्पदा शुल्क का निर्धारण किया जाना बाकी है तथा कब से; और

(ख) सम्पदा शुल्क (मृत्यु कर) की रकम जिन लोगों से वसूल की जानी बकाया है, उनसे यह वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में सहायक सम्पदा शुल्क नियंत्रकों के पास ऐसे अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या 297 थी, जिनमें 30-6-1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार सम्पदा शुल्क निर्धारण अभी भी किए जाने बाकी थे । 28 मामलों में विवरणियां प्राप्त नहीं हुई थीं । उन वर्षों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है, जिनसे बकाया मामलों में कर-निर्धारण अनिर्णीत थे :

वित्तीय वर्ग जिसमें विवरणी दाखिल की गई	मामलों की संख्या
1958-59	1
1962-63	1
1963-64	3
1964-65	4
1965-66	3
1966-67	6
1967-68	8
1968-69	6
1969-70	5
1970-71	11
1971-72	29
1972-73	146
1973-74	46
	269

(ख) जिन कारणों से सम्पदा शुल्क की बकाया रकम ऐसे व्यक्तियों से वसूल नहीं की जा रही है, जिनकी ओर यह 30-6-1973 को बकाया थी, वे सामान्यत: निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) मांगें वसूली योग्य नहीं हुई हैं ।

(2) अदायगी के लिए किस्तें मंजूर हो गई हैं ।

(3) मांगें स्थगित हो गई हैं ।

(4) उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति परिसम्पत्तियों का कब्जा नहीं ले रहे हैं ।

(5) विदेशों से रुपया भेजने पर पाबंदियां ।

Seizure of smuggled Goods in Delhi

852. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has smashed six gangs of smugglers of foreign watches gold and cameras and recovered smuggled goods in the last two months or so in Delhi;

(b) if so, the value of the smuggled goods recovered; and

(c) whether any arrests have been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). During the months of April, May and June, 1973, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in 5 cases in Delhi, arrested 14 persons and seized contraband goods

valued approximately Rs. 29 lakhs as per details given below:

Goods Seized	Value in lakhs of Rupees
Gold	7
Watches	7
Synthetic Fabrics	9
Camera	1
Others	5
TOTAL	29

Report to Task Force on Airport security

853. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on airport security appointed after the stowaway incident at the Bombay airport has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether international airports of India are proposed to be declared 'protected areas' to enforce security?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are given in the attached statement. Government have accepted all these recommendations for implementation by the concerned authorities.

(c) Vital installations at the four international airports viz. operational areas, runways, taxi-tracks, aprons, hangers, re-fuelling installations, Instrument Landing Systems, etc. have already been declared "protected places" under the Official Secrets Act, 1923. The Industrial Security Force is being inducted into the four airports.

Statement

1. All passengers should show their boarding cards, passports and airline tickets to the airline staff at the boarding gate (aircraft step ladder).

2. All boarding cards should be serialy numbered and kept under lock and key. These cards should have the name of the airport from where these are issued.

3. Perimeter walls with over-hang barded wire fencing should be provided at the aerodromes. The entry gates to the apron should be provided with electrically operated barriers. The gates should be manned and the main gate should be provided with guard room.

4. All vehicles entering the operational/apron area and display permits on their wind-shields. To control their movements on the operational area, the vehicles should be fitted with radio and warning lights.

5. Watch & Ward arrangements should be streamlined by inducting the Central Industrial Security Force and opening of police stations at or near the airports. The guards manning the aids shall identify individuals entering the operational area. Besides, a Strike Force equipped with appropriate weapons should be provided.

6. The Airport Director (International Airports Authority of India) shall be the authority to issue passes which should be endorsed by the Customs authorities where the persons are required to perform their duties in the customs-bounded areas. Everyone on duty at the airport should wear identification badges irrespective of status or rank.

7. Airport Security Committees should meet every month to review the security measures and take suitable action to plug any loopholes which may come to notice.

8. Officers of IAAI should be deputed for training in bomb disposal.

9. All the four airports should be declared protected areas under the Official Secrets Act.

Enquiry into "Rags Scandal"

854. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether full enquiry has been conducted in the last year's "rags scandal";

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against those held responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Enquiry has not yet been completed by the C.B.I.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recovery of Wealth-tax on agricultural lands

855. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Wealth-tax on agricultural lands expected and actually collected during the years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73;

(b) the reasons for poor performance in this field; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Total amount of wealth-tax on agricultural lands expected and actually collected during the years 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 was as under:

Year	Expected Rs.	Collected Rs.
1970-71	4 crores	8.72 lakhs
1971-72	8 crores	49·43 lakhs
1972-73	8 crores	*69·51 lakhs

(*Unvarified figure)

(b) The reasons for poor performance are listed below:—

(i) *Challenge to constitutional validity of the Levy:*

During the very first year of the levy, *viz.* 1970-71, its constitutional validity was challenged in several High Courts. In September, 1970, the Punjab & Haryana High Court declared the levy to be unconstitutional. Several other High Courts granted interim stays. The matter was finally settled only in October, 1971, when the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Punjab & Haryana High Court. After the judgment of the Supreme Court in October, 1971, on the basis of the representations received from the farmers' associations, further extension of time for filing the wealth-tax returns by agriculturists for the assessment years 1970-71 and 1971-72 was allowed upto the end of February, 1972.

(ii) *Land ceiling legislation:*

It was recently decided further to lower the land ceilings and necessary legislation has already been enacted in some States or is in the process of being enacted. Such legislation is intended to take retrospective effect generally from January, 1971. In view

of this it was not possible to know exactly the extent of holding of the assessees on which they will be legally liable to pay taxes.

(iii) *Incorrect initial estimates:*

The initial estimates of collection on account of this levy were based on the data on land-holdings contained in the National Sample Survey, Sixteenth Round (July, 1960—June, 1961). In retrospect, these estimates proved to be incorrect in the light of the extensive fragmentations of agricultural holdings that had taken place due to natural causes or contemplated ceiling legislation and also because of the exemption upto Rs. 1.5 lakhs provided for agricultural lands.

(iv) *Claim for higher exemption by Hindu undivided families:*

Numberous land-holdings taken to be individual property at the time of survey and at the time of making the initial estimates have, at the time of assessment, been claimed to be Hindu undivided family property and, therefore, entitled to a higher basic exemption of Rs. 2 lakhs. Most of the marginal cases have thus become not liable and the liability in others has been reduced as a result of the higher basic exemption.

(v) *Assets on non-taxable entitles:*

No wealth-tax is levied on private and public limited companies from the assessment year 1960-61, public religious endowments, registered firms or association of persons. In certain areas, it has been found that huge chunks of fertile agricultural lands are owned by religious endowments.

(c) Steps taken to improve the position are:

(1) Steps have been taken to ensure that adequate staff is deployed in the matter of survey, assessment and collection of wealth-tax on agricultural lands.

(2) The field officers have been directed to make a proper survey and to systematically collect information regarding the farmers who may be *prima facie* liable to wealth-tax on agricultural lands. They have been asked to utilise the staff not only for collecting the requisite data and making assessments but also for holding meetings with the Farmers' Associations, inviting them to make use of the data prepared by the Department on land valuation and advising and assiting the agriculturists in filing up their wealth-tax returns.

Cut in the Production of Coarse Yarn and Increase in the production of Superfine Yarn

856. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is asking textile mills to cut down production of coarse yarn and increase production of fine and superfine yarn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which this decision will be helpful?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. No such orders have been issued from Commerce Ministry.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Report of Survey Team on the Working of MMTC

858. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey Team constituted to review the working of M.M.T.C. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government on its recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey Team made a number of recommendations which included strengthening the Board of Directors, introduction of mechanisation in respect of issue of sale notes, setting up of a Consultative Committee of consumer industries etc., need for research and development with a view to improving the unit realization exports.

(c) The recommendations which involve long term measures to improve the working of the Corporation are being examined and implemented.

Use of Staff Cars in Public Sector Undertakings

859. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in expenses under the Head "staff vehicles" of public sector undertakings;

(b) whether the staff cars are being misused by senior officials for personal purposes; and

(c) if so, what additional measures are contemplated to prevent the misuse of staff cars in public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government do not maintain such information as it comes under the day-to-day administration of the enterprises.

(b) and (c). Use of staff cars for private purposes is allowed to chief executives and other incumbents of Top Posts. This facility is not generlly available to other executives. Instructions already exist to prevent improper use of staff cars provided to Top executives of public enterprises. Where a company car is provided to Top executives for private purposes, a recovery at prescribed rates is made depending upon the size of the car. Normally, a ceiling of 500 Kms. applies for non-duty runs; the excess use being charged at the normal kilometer rate, Car-logs indicating official and private use are to be maintained.

Reorganisation of Industrial Development Bank of India

860. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) if so, in what manner it is being re-structured; and

(c) the specific areas on which it would concentrate in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). To bring about greater co-ordination amongst all the financial institutions, an idea of restructuring the Industrial Development Bank of India, the apex financial institution, as a holding company for the public financial institutions, is being explored It is premature to indicate at this stage in what manner the Development Bank might be restructured.

Instructions to Public Sector undertakings for Discontinuing Membership of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Organisations

861. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instructed Public Sector Undertakings to discontinue their membership of

Chambers of Commerce and other industrial organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Government have instructed public enterprises not to become members of Chambers of Commerce or other industrial organisations, which are formed mainly to represent private sector interests and whose membership largely consists of private sector organisations. The public enterprises may, however, become members of professional bodies, which are engaged in improving management techniques, productivity etc., as such assocation would be useful in improving the professional competence of the undertakings.

Purchase of Tea Estates Owned by Foreign Interests during 1970—72

862. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of business houses who have purchased the tea estates owned by foreign interests during the period from 1970 to 1972;

(b) whether the nature of such transactions was enquired into by the M.R.T.P. Commission; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement showing the names of the purchasers, identifiable with large industrial Houses, who have purchased the tea estates owned by foreign interests during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Cases of sale of tea estates owned by foreign companies who want to repatriate the sale proceeds require the approval of the Reserve Bank of India under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act but this approval does not automatically amount to an approval for the purchaser under the MRTP Act. The necessary permission where required has to be taken by the purchaser under the MRTP Act separately from Government. None of the Purchasers have obtained approval under the MRTP Act.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Purchaser Co.	Name of the Companies/Estates taken over by each Indian business house	Name of the purchaser identifiable with large business House
1	Jayshree Tea Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	(i) Jallapore Tea Estate of Western Cacher Co. Ltd., U.K.	Birla.
		(ii) Kalline Tea Estate of Kalline Tea Co. Ltd. U.K.	
2	The General Fibres Ltd., Calcutta.	(i) Cherideo Purbat Tea Estate of Assam Co. Ltd., U.K.	Kanoria B.
		(ii) Suntok Tea Estate of Assam Co. Ltd., U. K.	
3	RagarhTea Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	Tinkong Division of Assam Co. Consolidated Tea Estates (I) Ltd. London.	Andrew Yule
4	Moraghat Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Telepara Tea Estate of Singlo Tea Co.Ltd., Calcutta.	Macneill & Barry
5	Williamson Magor & Co., Calcutta.	Romai Tea Estate of Romani Tea Co. Ltd.	G.D. Jatia.

Concessions to Industries in Kandla Free Trade Zone

863. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend concessional finance from financial institutions to the industries in the Kandle Free Trade Zone, and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the concessions to be provided to the industries in the Kandla Free Trade Zone; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The all-India long term public financial institutions, *viz.*, IDBI, IFCI and ICICI announced in 1970 schemes of concessional terms of assistance to small and medium industrial projects established in the industrially backward districts/areas specified by the Planning Commission. Later on the schemes were extended to units undertaking expansion also. The schemes have further been liberalized recently by the IDBI. The concessional rate of interest now is 7.5 per cent as against the normal lending rate of 9 per cent per annum of these institutions.

Pursuant to Government decision in June, 1973 that concessional finance available to industries in the industrially backward district of Kutch should also be available to industries located in the Kandla Free Trade Zone, the IDBI, IFCI, ICICI have been suitably advised. The Kandla Free Trade Zone industrialists and new entrepreneurs have been informed of this concession and requested to avail of this facility.

1112 L.S.—5.

Demand for increase in prices of Cigarettes and Soaps

864. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of cigarettes and soaps have been demanding increase in prices of their products as a result of the enactment of the Central Excise and Salt Act; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The reference presumably is to section 2 of the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act of 1973 which deals with valuation of excisable goods. This provision has not yet been brought into force. Although the manufacturers of cigarettes and soaps have announced increase in the prices of some of their products, which may be for various reasons, there has been no request from them for any increase in the prices of their products as a result of the said Amendment Act.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry Report on AVRO-748 Crash at Hyderabad

865. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry set-up to investigate the AVRO-748 crash in this year at Hyderabad has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Court has come to the following conclusion with regard to the cause and circumstances of the accident:

(i) The aircraft was in an airworthy condition when it took off on the training flight on March 3, 1973. It did not develop any defect during the flight.

(ii) Several errors were committed during the flight by the Instructor and the trainee, namely:—

(a) not retracting the undercarriage;

(b) raising the flaps to O position;

(c) keeping the synchroniser switch 'ON';

(d) not maintaining sufficient airspeed;

(e) not maintaining sufficient height;

(f) keeping the water methanol 'OFF'; and

(g) feathering the propeller at a low altitude during a simulated single-engine flight.

Due to these errors the aircraft which was on a training flight in which the trainee was being given an exercise in single engine, bad weather circuit, encountered on emergency situation which the pilots could not cope with, with the result that the aircraft crashed.

(iii) The members of the crew had consumed alcoholic beverages immediately before the flight. The mistakes committed by them may reasonably be attributed to the consumption of alcohol, which affected their concentration and impaired their judgment and skill.

(c) Government of India agree with the opinion of the Court as to the cause and circumstances of the accident.

The Court has made a number of recommendations which are being examined in consultation with the concerned authorities. Meanwhile, it has been decided to re-assess the proficiency of all Commanders of Indian Airlines. The programme of assessment has commenced on 9 July, 1973.

Increase in Wholesale Price Index

866. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official wholesale price index has registered an increase of 20 per cent during the last one year;

(b) whether Government have identified the factors responsible for such a steep rise in prices of cereals, edible oils, pulses, fish, eggs and meat; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce or at least stabilise the prices of these commodities and for their supply at a reasonable price to the people?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The factors responsible for the rise in prices of cereals, edible oils and pulses are a fall in production due to drought conditions in certain States leading to lower market arrivals, a psychology of shortage encouraging speculative buying, and general inflationary trends in the economy.

The rise in prices of fish, eggs and meat is due to a variety of factors, the most important of which is demand outstripping supply, particularly in the context of reduced per capital availability of pulses. Poor distribution, storage and transport facilities for eggs and fish add to the costs as also the higher prices of inputs like poultry feed. The provision of refrigeration facilities, while augmenting the availability of fresh fish, has also tended to raise costs somewhat.

(c) The steps taken to check the rise in prices include:—

(i) curb on consumption of foodgrains by enforcement of the Guest Control order;

(ii) intensifying action against hoarding and black-marketing;

(iii) making available foodgrains to larger numbers of people, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society, through opening fair price shops in rural areas and inaccessible places, and increased releases of major foodgrain at subsidised prices;

(iv) equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices through operation of price and distribution controls;

(v) augmentation of the availability of essential consumer goods through imports, and programmes for higher indigenous production;

(vi) take-over of wholesale trade in wheat from the current rabi season;

(vii) securing economies in Government expenditure, particularly non-developmental expenditure, so as to reduce the necessity for deficit financing as also to mop up excess purchasing power in the economy.

(viii) raising the cost of bank credit by way of increasing the Bank Rate from 6 to 7 per cent from May 30, 1973 and higher interest on bank advances to industry and trade; and

(ix) strengthening of the regulatory measures for curtailing availability of bank advances, e.g., through raising the reserve ratio and the net liquidity ratio, and limiting the use of credit to genuine production requirements.

Views of Chief Ministers in regard to take over of Trade in Essential Commodities

867. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Chief Ministers in the recent Chief Ministers talks at Delhi, were of the opinon that Trade in all essential commodities including sugar, vegetable oil, diesel oil, kerosene and pulses be taken over; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The main discussoins in the Chief Ministers Conference, held on 14th June, 1973 centred round the review of the food situation, the price policy for kharif cereals for 1973-74 season and the take over of wholesale trade in wheat. However, some of the Chief Ministers expressed views on other related subjects which included the takeover of wholeale trade in other essential commodities as well.

(b) While it is the Government's policy to progressively reduce the number of intermediaries, decisions in respect of particular commodities are taken only after due examination of all relevant factors.

Raids by Income-tax Department in Delhi and Haryana

868. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids in Delhi and Haryana conducted by the Income-tax Department in 1972-73 to unearth concealed income; and

(b) the amount of concealed income thus unearthed and the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):(a) 38 searches were conducted in 1972-73 in Delhi and Haryana to unearth concealed income.

(b) Assets of the value of Rs. 28 lakhs (approx.) were seized during these raids. Investigations regarding these cases are in progress and necesary action as called for under the law will be taken.

Decision of Purchase of Plans for Augmenting the Fleet of Indian Airlines

869. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the fleet of Caraville and Viscount aircraft of the Indian Airlines;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines has invited quotations from aircraft manufacturers all over the World;

(c) whether a Russian team visited India recently for the sale of their TU-154 and Yak-40 aircraft; and

(d) whether Government have taken any decision as to the type of planes proposed to be purchased for augmenting the fleet of Indian Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIONN (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, in view of their present very tight position, Indian Airlines are obtaining three Caravelles on lease for a limited period.

(b) Indian Airlines have considered a variety of aircraft for augmenting their fleet capacity.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Indian Airlines have submitted their proposals to Government and these are under examination.

World Trade Fair to be held in Delhi in 1974

870. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to organise a World Trade Fair in Delhi next year;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) whether preliminary work has started on the proposed trade fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fair will be international in character with main emphasis on trade promotion. It will cover all aspects of industry, agriculture, trade and scientific and technological advancement. The fair will provide excellent opportunities for business negotiations and finalisation of deals on the spot. Morning hours of the Fair will be reserved exclusively for business visitors. A number of business conferences are also proposed to be arranged during the fair.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Findings of probe by C.B.I. into the alleged irregularities in payment of Compensation on Deposits by Central Bank

871. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the probe by Central Bureau of Investigation into the alleged irregularities in payment of compensation on deposits by Central Bank has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allegation about non-availability of Senior Airport Officers at Palam Airport

872. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegations have been made that senior airport officers are not available round the clock at Palam and particularly when there is bad weather;

(b) whether Government have enquired into these allegations;

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof;

(d) what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Presumably, the question refers to Air Traffic Control Officers. Some reports have been received to the effect that such officers are not on duty round the clock. The Traffic Control Units at Palam are manned by Gazetted Officers day and night, but there is, at present, a shortage of supervisory officers. Action is being taken to make good the deficiency.

Shortage of Trained Personnel in Public Sector Undertakings

873. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the personnel drain from public sector undertakings continues unabated;

(b) whether as a result of this, a number of public sector units like Heavy Electricals, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Indian Oil Corporation, Hindustan Machine Tools are facing an acute problem of shortage of trained personnel; and

(c) if so, how government propose to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A study was undertaken on the flight of technical personnel in respect of some of the larger public enterprises sometime back, which included Heavy Electricals (India) Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited. This had indicated that the turnover of technical personnel had not been of any unusual dimensions and it had varied from undertaking to undertaking. The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have informed that they have not experienced any shortage of technical personnel as a result of migration. Information in respect of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) According to the study made, an important cause for the flight of technical personnel was due to meagre growth prospects in some of the

enterprises. Other contributory causes were the environmental aspects, such as, absence of scientific manpower planning, inadequate Management Development Plans, ill-defined promotion policies, wrong placements and inadequate job satisfaction. The primary responsibility for tackling the problem would be that of the respective company managements. The Government have, however, given advice to the public enterprises, from time to time, on such matters as adoption of purposeful Management Training and Development Plans, Scientific Managerial Appraisal Systems, rational salary and grade structures, suitable delegation of powers and proper recruitment policies in addition to steps for achieving higher operational efficiencies, which would improve the growth prospects of the enterprises.

Curtailment in Government Expenditure at Central and State levels

874. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the substantial increase in deficit financing last year and the runway price rise by 20 per cent within a year, Government propose to curtail Governmental expenditure both at the Central and State levels; and

(b) if so, the nature of remedial measures Government are contemplating in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Central Ministries have been requested to exercise utmost economies in non-Plan expenditure. They have also been requested to review the budgetary allocations for Plan schemes and projects. The Primary object to be kept in view is that the schemes and projects which are essential and are in an advance stage of completion should be given priority while those which will require relatively longer period to mature, may be slowed down; this rephasing being intended to secure the maximum benefits in the short term from the funds that are available. Similarly, commitments should not be entered into for procurement of materials and equipment or for matters like land acquisition, etc., except where they are inescapable.

The State Governments have been requested to undertake an immediate review of their budgetary positions and to maintain a balance between available resources and expenditure. They have also been advised to undertake maximum economies in both Plan and non-Plan expenditure following the same principles as indicated above. The above measures have been taken in addition to the steps already undertaken for greater monetary restraint and credit control.

De-Control of Yarn distribution due to increase in the production of Yarn with Abolition of Powercuts in States

875. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of all varieties of yarn has increased considerably with the abolition of power cuts in the States; and

(b) if so, whether in view of this, Government propose to de-control the yarn distribution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Powercuts in most of the States have been withdrawn only very recently and it is

hoped that this would increase production of yarn; it is, however, too early to make any assessment of the increase in production of yarn on account of such withdrawal.

(b) Considering availability of yarn *vis-a-vis* the requirements of the decentralised sector, control over distribution of yarn of the following varieties and categories has been relaxed:

(1) Yarn in single and two ply upto counts 35s.

(2) All counts of folded yarn in 3 ply and above,

(3) Blended yarn,

(4) Mixed yarn, and

(5) Hard waste.

The position is under constant review and further changes would be considered as circumstances warrant.

Scheme of Export Quotas for Semi-Processed Hides and Skins

876. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme of export quotas for semi-processed hides and skins for the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the broad outlines of the Scheme is enclosed.

Statement

The salient features of the quota scheme for export of semi-processed hides and skins for the 1973-74 are:—

(1) The calendar year '1972' has been taken as the base year for pegging the level of export of semi-processed hides and skins for the purpose of fixation of quotas.

(2) On the overall exports during 1972 a cut of 20 per cent has been imposed in respect of E.I. and chrome tanned cow and buffalo hides and 10 per cent in respect of E.I. and chrome tanned cow calf, buffalo calf, sheep and goat skins. On this basis, the overall quota-ceiling for 1973-74 has been fixed.

(3) Of this, 10 per cent has been reserved for 'non-exporting tanners'. The State Trading Corporation will make *pro rata* allocation to each unit for each type of hide and skin, depending upon the average production of the unit during the last three years as supported by documentary evidence, *e.g.*, sales-tax assessment order.

(4) The balance of the overall quota-ceiling, *viz.*, 90 per cent will be allotted *pro rata* to manufacturer and merchant exporters on the basis of their best year's performance during any of the five calendar years 1968 to 1972. Allocation will be made separately in respect of each type of hide and skin and an exporter can select different years as his best performance years in respect of various types of hides and skins. The allocation of quotas to individual exporters will be done by C.C.I.&E.'s organisation.

(5) Small exporters whose exports do not exceed the following figures in any of the years 1968 to 1972 will get their quota at the full level of past exports:—

E.I. tanned and chrome tanned (including crust leather)

	No. of pieces
1. Buffalo calf skins	7,500
2. Cow calf skins	7,500
3. Cow hides and skins	5,000
4. Buffalo hides	5,000
5. Sheep skins	25,000
6. Goat skins	25,000

(6) The quotas as between E. I. and chrome tanned hides and skins and also between the individual items of hides and skins would be non-convertible and non-inter-changeable. The quotas allotted to the various individuals would be non-transferable.

(7) All exports made since April 1, 1973 will be adjusted against the quota to be allotted to each individual exporter. In case of any excess, it will be adjusted in the next year's quota of the exporter.

Protest from All-India Film Producers Council against increase in Customs Duty on Raw Stock

877. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-India Film Producers Council has protested against the enhanced customs duty on raw stock; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Customs duty on unexposed cinematograph films was enhanced from 15 paise per linear metre to 50 paise per linear metre as part of the Budget Proposals for 1973-74. A number of representations were received against this enhancement including one from the All India Film Producers Council. These representations were considered and Government announced in the House on 30-4-1973 a reduction in duty on the following categories of unexposed films from 50 paise to 30 paise per linear metre:—

(1) Black and white positive;

(2) Black and White negative; and

(3) Sound Films.

The All India Film Producers Council has represented for further concessions. This matter is under consideration.

Suspension of Union Leaders of State Bank Staff Association

878. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Union leaders of the State Bank Staff Association of Delhi Branch have been suspended recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that three employees belonging to Delhi Circle State Bank Staff Association were placed under suspension pending enquiry on 24th February 1973, on charges of actively instigating acts of violence, destruction of property, unruly and riotous behaviour and other acts of gross misconduct.

Establishment of a Jute Mill in Orissa

879. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by now for establishing a jute mill in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Three applications for setting up of a Jute Mill in Orissa were received The Licensing Committee called for a specific recommendation from the State Government. The Government of Orissa have now recommended the application of the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa. The matter will be placed before the Licensing Committee for their consideration.

Taking up of Crop Insurance as Priority Programme

880. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has given a call to the General Insurance business to take up Crop Insurance as a priority programme; and

(b) if so, whether the General Insurance has accepted this programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Government have asked the General Insurance Corporation of India to implement Crop Insurance schemes on a pilot basis in selected crops in selected areas. The importance of Crop Insurance was also referred to in the Finance Minister's address at a Seminar on the subject 'Nationalisation—Challenge Accepted'; convened by All India Coordinating Committee of General Insurance Executives and Officers Associations at Bombay on 9-6-1973.

(b). The General Insurance Corporation has initiated action with a view to implement the Government decision in the matter.

Arrears of Taxes against Messrs. Kores India Ltd.

881. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the different kinds of Central taxes in arrears against M/s. Kores India Limited;

(b) what steps are being taken to recover the arrears; and

(c) the action already in process or proposed to be taken against the above firm for not paying the taxes within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Central taxes in arrears against M/s. Kores India Limited are in regard to Income tax, Sur-tax and Central Excise duty. Information about the arrears of Customs duty, if any, is being collected.

(b) and (c). The demands raised in respect of the above taxes could not be enforced on account of their being disputed in appeal before the concerned appellate authorities. In some cases

as a result of appellate orders, revised demands have been issued. while in some others, the refund granted in respect of earlier years' demands is being adjusted against the arrears of subsequent years. Notice to show cause as to why penalty should not be imposed has been issued to the assessee. Further necessary action will be taken on receipt of the reply to the notice.

गत तीन वर्षों में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के लिए चुने गये स्थान

884. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विदेशियों पर भारतीय संस्कृति तथा सभ्यता की छाप छोड़ने वाले कितने स्थानों को पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में चुना गया;

(ख) इन स्थानों के चुनाव का आधार क्या था; और

(ग) निकट भविष्य में चुने जाने वाले ऐसे स्थानों की सूची क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) पुरातत्व एवं ऐतिहासिक रुचि के स्थान, जहां कि पिछले 3 वर्षों में पर्यटन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गयी है, इस प्रकार हैं:—

एलिफेंटा, अजन्ता, एलोरा, आगरा, खजुराहो, तांची, श्रीनगर, साबरमती, जयपुर, महाबलिपुरम्, रणकपुर, बोधगया, जैसलमेर तथा रामेश्वरम् ।

(ख) ऐसे स्थानों के चयन तथा विकास के लिए उनकी परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं को तय करने के लिए अपनाए गये मानदंड हैं :—पर्यटकों में उन की लोकप्रियता, वर्तमान सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने अथवा सुधारने की आवश्यकता, वहां तक पहुंचने की सुविधा, जल तथा विद्युत सप्लाई जैसे आधारभूत उपादानों की उपलब्धता तथा धन की उपलब्धता ।

(ग) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पर्यटन के विकास संबंधी कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं । साधन उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में, पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पुरातत्व एवं ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों पर पर्यटन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए और भी स्कीमें प्रारम्भ की जाएंगी । इन स्थानो के चयन के लिए मानदण्ड हैं:— (1) ऐसे केन्द्र-स्थल के लिए वर्तमान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक यातायात का परिमाण अथवा उसमें इस प्रकार के यातायात को आकर्षित करने का संभावित सामर्थ्य ; (2) क्या वह देश के अन्दर स्थित है अथवा विभाग के अन्य विकास कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में उस केन्द्र के लिए इस प्रकार का यातायात विकसित किया जा सकता है ; (3) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण

विभाग द्वारा स्मारकों के अनुरक्षण सम्बंधी अपने कार्यक्रम में उसके लिये प्रदान की गयी प्राथमिकता; (4) इस स्थल पर आधारभूत उपादानों के विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार अपनी योजना में कितना धन-विनियोजन करेंगी ।

इण्डियनएयर लाइंस के विमानों की दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या

885. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री बयालार रवि :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में इण्डियन एयर-लाइंस के हवाई अड्डे-वार कितने विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुये तथा उनके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप कितनी जन धन की हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निरोधक कदम उठाए हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान 22, जुलाई, 1973 तक 6 दुर्घटनाएं हुई जिन में इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान ग्रस्त थे । इन दुर्घटनाओं के विषय में अपेक्षित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) उठाये गये निवारक कदमों में से कुछ निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

(i) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के सभी कमांडरों की कार्यदक्षता का पुनर्मूल्यांकन किया जाए । मूल्यांकन का कार्य क्रम 9 जुलाई, 1973 से प्रारंभ हुआ है ।

(ii) कमांड रेटिंग के लिए इण्डियन-एयरलाइंस तथा एयर इण्डिया के विमानचालकों की कार्यदक्षता एवं कुशलता की जांच करने के लिए उड़ान परीक्षकों के दो नए पदों के लिए स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी है ।

(iii) इण्डियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा चार प्रमुख हवाई अड्डों पर यह सुनि-श्चित करने के लिए कि मद्यपान सम्बंधी वायुयान नियमों के उप-बंधों का उल्लंघन न हो उड़ान-पूर्व डाक्टरी जांच की एक नई प्रणाली चालू की गयी है ।

(iv) एक प्रणाली का प्रारंभ किया गया है जिस के अनुसार विमानचालकों को प्रत्येक उड़ान से पहले मूवमेंट कंट्रोल पर स्वयं जाकर उड़ान – पूर्व ब्रीफिंग प्राप्त करना होता है ।

(v) उड़ान कार्मिकों द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रियाओं तथा विनियमों के अनुपालन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के क्षेत्रीय परिचालन प्रबंधकों द्वारा उड़ान के दौरान अचानक जांच की एक प्रणाली प्रारंभ की है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	तिथि/दुर्घटना का स्थान	विमान का पंजीकरण संख्या/टाइप	हताहतों की संख्या			दुर्घटना का संक्षिप्त कारण	उठाई गई हानि
			यात्री	कार्मिक	कुल		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	15-3-1973 सिकंदराबाद	वी० टी०-इ०ए०यू० एच० एस०-748	–	3	3+(1 बाहर का)	प्रशिक्षक तथा प्रशिक्षु द्वारा उड़ान के दौरान कई गलतियां की गई थीं जिन के कारण विमान की, जो कि उड़ान प्रशिक्षण पर था, तथा जिस में प्रशिक्षु को सिंगल इंजन, खराब मौसम सर्किट में अभ्यास कराया जा रहा था, एक आपाती परिस्थिति का सामना करना पड़ा जिससे विमान चालक निपट न सके और परिणामस्वरूप विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया। उड़ान से तुरन्त पहले कार्मिकों ने मद्य-पान किया था उनके द्वारा की गई गलतियों को उचित रूप से, मद्यपान का ही परिणाम मान सकते हैं जिससे कि उनकी एकाग्रता को प्रभावित किया तथा उनकी निर्णय शक्ति और कुशलता को दूषित किया।	विमान का 95 लाख रुपये का बीमा हुआ था जो कि भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम से वसूल किया जा सकता है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	1–5–1973 हैदराबाद	बी०टी०–डी०एक्स० एच० एच० एस०-748	–	–	–	भारी अवतरण (हैवीलैंडिंग) के कारण विमान को काफी क्षति हुई जिस में 'नोज गियर' का टूट जाना भी सम्मिलित है ।	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
3.	2–5–1973 भावनगर	वी०टी०–ए०वाइ०एच० डी० सी०-3	–	–	–	जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
4.	31–5–1973 पालम (दिल्ली)	वी० टी०इ०ए०एम० बोइंग-737	43	5	48	विमानचालक द्वारा अवतरण के लिए 'ईंस्ट्रमेंट एप्रोच' के प्रयत्न का गलत निर्णय हालांकि बताई गई दृश्यता उस समय न्यूनतम निर्धारित सीमा से काफी कम थी ; इसके अतिरिक्त उड़ान की त्रुटिपूर्ण तकनीक तथा उपकरण उड़ान परिस्थितियों में (ओ०एल०सी०) से भी नीचे उतर आना । विमानचालक को 'स्टैंडर्ड काल आउट्स' के सम्बन्ध में सह-चालक से अपेक्षित सहायता प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।	विमान का 3.5 करोड़ रु० का बीमा था जोकि भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम से वसूली योग्य है ।
5	3–7–1973 बम्बई एयरपोर्ट	वी०टी०–डी०एम०डी० कार्वेल	–	–	–	जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।
6.	20–7–1973 कलकत्ता एयरपोर्ट	वी०टी०–डी०एम०डी० एफ०-27	–	–	–	जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।	अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Press Communique Released by World Bank after Paris Meeting of Aid India Consortium

886. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the press communique released by the World Bank after the Paris meeting of the Aid India Consortium does not refer to any consideration of a further and longer term debt relief exercise for India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for India's not asking for a larger debt-rescheduling exercise that may cover nearly half the foreign exchange debt servicing payments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Press Communique released by the World Bank after the Paris meeting of India Consortium does not refer to the longer term debt relief exercise for India. However, the World Bank is likely to undertake a long-term debt and aid study soon. We have emphasised in international forums the need for devising long-term solutions to the problem of debt burden facing developing countries.

Investigation into purchase of Ground Handling Equipment for Indian Airlines in 1966

887. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an investigation has been ordered into the purchase of ground handling equipment for Indian Airlines from France in 1966 by two officers who have since retired from service;

(b) if so, what are the irregularities already noticed in the purchase and whether further investigation has been ordered in the matter on this basis; and

(c) the reasons why it has taken so long to order the investigation-

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Certain lapses in the purchase of Caravelle ground handling equipment were mentioned in the Draft Audit Report which was received on 30th August, 1971. The matter was reported by the Ministry to the Central Bureau of Investigation, who are investigating it.

Loan from World Bank for Calcutta Urban Development Project

888. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of getting loan for CUDP, West Bengal from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the total amount of the loan expected there from; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Negotiations with International Development Association have been concluded recently for a credit of $35 million for Urban Development Project to be executed by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. The credit, expected to be approved by the Board of Directors of International Development Association shortly, will be interest free and carry a service charge of 3/4 per cent per annum and will be repayable in 50 years with an initial grace period of 10 years. The credit will finance projects in the water supply, sewerage, drainage, garbage, hygiene, urban transport and area development sectors to be executed in the course of the next three years.

Enquiry into the Loan Advanced to M/s. Amritsar Sugar Mills by S.B.I.

889. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been ordered into the loan advanced to M/s. Amritsar Sugar Mills for its vegetable oil unity by the State Bank of India;

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry; and

(c) how much of the money has been recovered so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). While Government have not ordered any inquiry into the matter, the State Bank of India has reported that, after making necessary inquiries, it has already initiated a number of steps to protect its interests. However, as the information sought relates to the account of an individual constituent of the State Bank of India, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, such information is not to be divulged.

Loss of production in Textile Industry due to Strike by workers in Delhi

890. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total loss of production due to strike by Textile workers in Delhi in the month of May, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Free Trade Export Zone in Sagar Islands

891. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI MADHURAYYA HALDAR:

Will the Minister COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up a free trade export Zone in Sagar Islands of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A suggestion for setting up a Free Trade Zone in Sagar Islands has been received. But Government have not formulated any proposal as yet. A working group to prepare proposals for the establishment of Free Trade Zones during the 5th Plan has been set up and its report is expected to be received soon. A decesion on the suggestion to establish Free Trade Zone in Sagar Islands will be taken after the report of the working group has been received.

Loan Advanced by Public Sector Banking Institutions to Agriculturists and Industrialists in Bihar

892. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the public sector banking institutions to the agriculturists and industrialists in Bihar during the last three years; and

(b) how it compare with the prenationalisation figures, sector-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The amounts of advances made by the public sector banks to agriculturists

and to small scale industrialists in Bihar as outstanding at the end of June 1969 (immediately before banks' nationalisation) and at the end of December 1972 (latest available), together with corresponding percentage increase, were as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	June 1969	Dec. 1972	Percentage increase
1. Direct finance to agriculture (excluding plantation)	26	6,86	2538
2. Small scale industries	3,24	12,51	286

Figures of advances to other "industrialists" in Bihar are not available separately.

Printing of Prices on Coarse and Fine Cloth

893. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to print the price on coarse and fine cloth:

(b) if so, whether the federation of All India Cloth Merchants Association has protested against the above decision of Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Under the Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable non-controlled cloth of coarse, lower and higher medium varieties brought into force with effect from 20th July, 1973, the mills are requested to stamp both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices on each piece-length of cloth covered by the scheme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government consider that in the present circumstances, price stamping on cloth is essential to safeguard the interest of the consumer, and that no better alternative has been suggested.

Introduction of American Scheme for Recovery of Arrears of Taxes

894. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some American Scheme has been introduced in the Income-tax Department for recovery of tax-arrears:

(b) the period for which this scheme was in force there;

(c) the number of U.S. officials who where in the Department in this connection and upto what period and the amount paid to them; and

(d) the assistance in cash or kind received from Ford Foundation etc. for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). At the invitation of the Government of India, an American Tax Advisory Team came to India in 1965 under the U.S. Aid Programme. Based, *inter alia*, on the recommendations of this Team, the system of functional distribution of work was introduced in the Income-tax Department in September, 1966 in four pilot projects as an experimental measure. The scheme as modified in the light of the experience gained in the pilot projects was gradually extended to other larger income-tax circles so that at present it covers about 50 per cent of Income-Tax offices.

Under ths system of functional distribution of work, the administrative, assessment and collection functions are performed by different sets of Income-tax Officers. Clerical jobs are also re-grouped and entrusted to specialised cells. The system thus secures advantages of specialisation and enables more effective utilisation of manpower.

The American Tax Advisory Team consisted of four long-term experts and 13 short-term experts. The term of the Team was originally one year, but it was later extended upto 31st December, 1968 keeping in view the requirements of work. Each expert was paid a daily allowance of Rs. 15 for the period of his stay in India and the total expenditure was Rs. 66,000 approx.

For the implementation of the scheme, no assistance in cash or kind was received from any agency other than USAID.

Industries set up in Ceylon with the Joint Efforts of India and Ceylon

896. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of industries in Ceylon which have been set up there with the joint efforts of India and Ceylon:

(b) the nature of assistance being provided by the public sector in India to the Ceylon Government;

(c) whether any request has been received from the Ceylon Government for assistance in industrial development of Ceylon; and

(d) if so, the nature of the request so received and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Three industrial joint venture units have so far been set up in Ceylon (Sri Lanka), as a result of collaboration between India and Ceylonese entrepreneurs. These are sewing machine project, glass factory and P.V.C. leather cloth manufacturing unit.

(b) to (d). The Government of Ceylon have evinced interest in availing of India assistance for developing management skills, technological expertise, joint marketing services and industrial collaboration etc.

Introduction of scheme to aid Small Farmers Co-operative Societies through Nationalised Banks

897. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of introducing a scheme to aid Small Farmers Co-operative Societies through Nationalised Banks; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). Based upon the recommendations of the national Commission on Agriculture, the public sector banks are considering organisation of Farmers' Service Societies in selected areas in different States in consultation with the respective State governments. The proposed Farmers' Service Societies aim at providing integrated credit and all ancillary services primarily to the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. The credit needs of the society would be met by the financing bank. The society would organise supply of inputs and other services, including marketing and processing, keeping in view the local potential and would render integrated services to its members in

addition to meeting their short, medium and long term credit requirements. The societies will be State-partnered and, during the initial period, they are expected to receive subsidy from the financing bank and the State Govt. for maintaining qualified Managing Directors and other technical personnel.

Foreign tourists who visited India during 1971-72 and 1972-73 and Foreign Exchange Earned

898. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) the country-wise breakup thereof; and

(c) the number of tourists expected to visit India during 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1971 and 1972 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom were as follows:

Year	Tourist Arrivals	Estimated foreign exchange earnings
		(In Rs. crores)
1971	300,995	40·4
1972	342,950	48·3

(b) The nationality-wise breakup of tourist arrivals and estimated foreign exchange earnings from various regions during the years 1971 and 1972 are given in the attached Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5224/73.]

(c) 400,000 tourists are expected to visit India during 1973.

Grant of Import Entitlements to Shareholders of Maruti Limited

899. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) How many of the major shareholders who have invested rupees ten thousand or more in Maruti Limited and their Directors, where the Shareholders are corporate bodies, have received import entitlements from the date they became shareholders till today;

(b) the particulars thereof;

(c) which of these entitlements were made inter-changeable and for which items the JCCI endorsed them; and

(d) the reasons for making these entitlements inter-changeable and permitting these endorsements by the JCCI?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps to reduce the Prices of Cotton Fabrics and profits of Textile Mills

900. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from M.Ps. and citizens about the unusual rise in the prices of cotton fabrics;

(b) whether Government have been informed that cotton prices have fallen by anything between 28 to 50 per cent between January, 1971 and January, 1973;

(c) whether Government have been given information about fantastic profits made by the textile mills ranging between 50 to 1500 per cent; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by Government to bring down the prices of cotton fabrics, reduce the profits and protect the consumer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) During the Budget Session of Parliament, some Members of Parliament drew Government's attention to the sharp rise in cloth prices.

(b) The prices of a few representative varieties of cotton in January 1973 were lower by 26 to 40 per cent when compared to prices in January 1971.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) On the basis of the recommendations made by an official committee, a Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable non-controlled cloth of coarse, lower and higher medium varieties has been brought into force w.e.f. 20th July, 1973. The salient feature of the scheme are:—

(i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972, plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.

(ii) The trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth, excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.

(iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.

(iv) Implementation Committees will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and the Apex Associations of Industry and Trade, as the case may be, for appropriate action.

(v) Watch-dog Committees will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and report violations of the scheme to the Government and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned, for remedial action.

Purchase of Cotton on Monopoly Basis by Maharashtra Government

902. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Government had started purchasing cotton on monopoly basis;

(b) whether different prices were paid for the same type of cotton, say YI, in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Khandesh cotton growers were paid only 80 per cent of the price, and the rest is still to be paid to them as also bonus on the profit made by Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in making the payment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Purchases of cotton in Madhya Pradesh during the current cotton season have been made by the Cotton Corporation of India and private trade at ruling market prices whereas in Maharashtra, purchases have been made by the Maharashtra Government through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation on a monopoly basis. Final prices of cotton under the monopoly procurement scheme of Maharashtra will be declared only after the accounts have been finalised. No differentiation has been made by the Maharashtra Government between Khandesh Cotton growers and growers of other varieties of cotton in respect of payment. All cotton growers have been paid 80 per cent at the time of tendering cotton and the payment of balance 20 per cent has been started with effect from 15th June 1973 and is still continuing. Final accounts under the Monopoly Procurement Scheme of Maharashtra are expected to be completed by October, 1973.

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर काले धन का प्रभाव

903. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काले धन के कारण एक समानान्तर अर्थव्यवस्था उत्पन्न हो गई है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में काले धन की वास्तविक मात्रा का पता लगाया है ;

(ग) क्या काले धन का पता लगाने में सहायता करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिये सरकार ने उदार शत बनाई हैं; और

(घ) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर काले धन के प्रभाव को सरकार कब तक नियंत्रित कर सकेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). काले धन की मौजूदगी से निस्सन्देह अर्थव्यवस्था में कुल मांग की रकम को विनियमित करने में समस्याएं पैदा होती हैं। यह वित्तीय और मुद्रा सम्बन्धी नीतियों के जरिए नियामक तंत्र की क्षमता को भी प्रभावित करती है ।

विभिन्न एजेंसियों ने समय-समय पर देश में काले धन की कुल रकम का अनुमान लगाने का प्रयास किया है। लेकिन वस्तु-स्थिति और अन्तर्निहित समस्याओं की जटिलताओं के कारण विश्वसनीय रुप से इसकी मात्रा का पता लगाना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों को पुरस्कार देने के लिये उदार नियम बनाए है, जो ऐसी सूचनाएं दें, जिनसे कर अपवंचन और काले धन का पता लगे ।

(घ) काले धन की समस्या को हल करने और उसके विस्तार को रोकने के लिए हर तरह का प्रयास किया जा रहा है । हाल ही में कानून में संशोधन किया गया है, ताकि सरकार ऐसी सम्पत्तियों को अर्जित कर सके जो काले धन का आसानी से इस्तेमाल करने के लिए, बिक्री के समय जान-बुझ कर कम कीमत की दिखाई गयी हैं । वांचू समिति की सिफारिशों और विधि आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर आधारित कराधान कानून (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 में , जो संसद में पेश किया गया है, इस समस्या को हल करने के कई उपाय दिए गए हैं, उदाहरणार्थ तलाशी और जब्ती के अधिकारों में वृद्धि, कर अपवंचन के लिए दण्डों और इस्तागासों को अधिक कठोर व्यवस्थाएं, सर्वेक्षण के और अधिक अधिकार, न्यासों और आमदनी को इधर उधर करने सम्बन्धी उपबंधों को कड़ा करना, खातों का अनिवार्य रख रखाव और लेखा परीक्षा, और

कर कानूनों में मौजूद बहुत से बचाव के रास्तों को खत्म करना। कर अपवंचन के खिलाफ संघर्ष करने और काले धन का पता लगाने के लिए आयकर विभाग के प्रशासनिक और प्रवर्तन तंत्र को भी साथ ही साथ सक्रिय बनाया जा रहा है। इस प्रकार तलाशी और जब्ती के अधिकारों का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है; व्यापारिक परिसरों का अचानक सर्वेक्षण करने के अधिकारों का अधिक बार इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है; नए निर्माणों और व्यावसायिक निर्धारितियों के सर्वेक्षण में अधिक तेजी लायी जा रही है और आसूचना तथा जांच-पड़ताल पक्षों को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है।

Proposal to improve Jaipur and Udaipur airports

904. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI LALJI BHAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to improve and develop Jaipur and Udaipur airports in Rajasthan so that large-sized aircrafts could land there; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Estimates of expenditure amounting to Rs. 38.18 lakhs and Rs. 61.56 lakhs have been sanctioned for development of runways etc. at Jaipur and Udaipur aerodromes respectively to make them suitable for Boeing 737 operations. Work on these projects is expected to commence shortly.

Repatriation of profits, dividends and other expenses by Foreign Companies in India

905. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts repatriated by each of the foreign firms operating in the country in cosmetics, toilets and other consumer goods during the last three years; and

(b) the break-up of repatriated amounts relating to import of raw materials, dividends and profits and administrative expenses incurred abroad?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of remittances of profits dividends and head office expenses made during the years 1968-69 to 1970-71 by certain foreign companies operating in the fields of cosmetics, toiletry and other consumer goods is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-225/73.] Since the area of cosmetics, toiletry and consumer goods is very wide, information about remittances by other foreign companies operating in these areas will be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent available.

Information about the import of raw materials is not readily available.

Change on Monetary System to unearth black money

906. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to change the monetary system in the country to dig out the entire black money in the country without any loss of time; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Demonetisation of one thousand rupee notes

907. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to demonetise one thousand rupee notes in the country to put a check on the black money; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

Air crashes at Palam Airport during 1972-73

908. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether judicial enquiries have squarely blamed pilots and co-pilots for air crashes at Palam Airport during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the Reports?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following are among the steps that have been taken:

(i) It has been decided to reassess the proficiency of all Commanders of Indian Airlines. The programme of assessment has commenced on 9 July, 1973.

(ii) Examiners of Flying under the DGCA are being appointed for checking the proficiency and skill of pilots for command rating.

(iii) A system of pre-flight medical checks has been introduced by Indian Airlines at the four major airports to ensure that the provisions of the Aircraft Rules regarding consumption of alcohol are not violated.

(iv) A system has been introduced whereby the pilots have to personally take the pre-flight briefing at the Movement Control before each flight.

(v) A system of surprise checks during flight by Regional Operations Managers has been introduced by Indian Airlines to ensure that the prescribed procedures and regulations are observed by the flying crew.

Permission to STC to resume Import of Woollen Rags

909. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the STC has been permitted to resume the import of woollen rags; and

(b) if so, the conditions laid down for such Imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The import of rags was not suspended.

However, S.T.C. as the canalising agency was asked to review the procedure for importing rags with a view to ensure that the malpractice of importing wearable garments in the garb of rags did not recur.

Value of goods being smuggled into India

910. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any details are available with the Government regarding the value of goods and materials smuggled into the country;

(b) if so, what are they;

(c) whether Government have been able to find out the methods of the smuggling operation, if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) what are the steps taken or contemplated by the Government to meet this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the value of the goods smuggled into the country either on the basis of the figures of seizures of contraband goods or on any other basis. However, the Study Team of Leakage of Foreign Exchange through Invoice Manipulation had estimated in June, 1971 that the annual consumption of illegal foreign exchange of Finance smuggling would be of the order of Rs. 160 to 170 crores. The smuggling of gold, which accounted for a major part of total smuggling, has almost stopped recently.

(c) Earlier the *modus-operandi* adopted by the smugglers was to smuggle goods by concealment in packages, in baggage, on person and in vessels and other conveyance participating in international traffic. The points of smuggling were the ports and airports and the adjoining areas. Lately, however, large consignments worth several lakhs of rupees are shipped from Dubai by fast moving launches for being landed at various points along the West Coast of India.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to prevent smuggling and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard are as follows:—

Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention, etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purchase of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is kept under constant review.

The question of augmenting anti-smuggling staff and acquiring fast sea going craft is under active consideration. A Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha to amend the relevant provisions of the Customs Act to provide deterrent punishment for smuggling offences.

Communication facilities at major Indian Airports

911. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication facilities at major Indian airports are ineffective and primitive;

(b) whether any steps are being taken to improve/modernise the communication facilities at these airports; and

(c) if so, the nature of steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Modernisation of communication facilities is a continuous process and efforts are being made to improve facilities consistent with operational requirements and availability of resources. Some of the salient features of the Fifth Five Year Plan proposals in this behalf are:-

- (i) Improvement in the coverage of communication facilities between the ground Air Traffic Controllers and pilots.
- (ii) modernisation of the long and medium distance radio communication circuits
- (iii) change of mode of transmission from double side-band to single side-band for all radio telephone communication channels between aerodromes.
- (iv) utilisation of microwave links for speech circuits instead of landlines; and
- (v) introduction of automatic relay equipment for message handling.

Stoppage of Overtime Allowance to Employees working in Indian Airlines and Air India

912. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended stoppage of Overtime Allowance in respect of certain categories of staff of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether this aspect is also being considered for application in respect of the employees of the same categories working in the Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The Third Pay Commission has recommended *inter alia* that the system of overtime allowance should be withdrawn in respect of categories and establishments to which the practice was extended subsequent to the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. For the categories which would become ineligible for overtime, a system of compensatory offs and payment of honoraria, subject to certain restrictions, has been recommended. The recommendations of the Commission are under examination.

(b) and (c). Air-India and Indian Airlines are statutory bodies established under the Air Corporations Act, 1953 and the recommendations of the Pay Commission do not apply to them.

Measures to ensure safety of passengers travelling by Indian Airlines flights

914. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the report of the comprehensive inquiry into the air accident near Delhi airport on 31st May, 1973 is expected to be received by Government; and

(b) what measures are proposed to be taken, in the meantime, to ensure the safety of the passengers travelling by Indian Airlines flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) A copy of the report has been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 24 July 1973.

(b) The Court has made a number of recommendations which relate, *inter alia* to pilot training procedures, pre-flight briefing methods, strengthening the rescue and fire-fighting services, etc. The recommendations are being actively examined and processed. The following steps have been taken:

(i) It has been decided to re-assess the proficiency of all Commanders of Indian Airlines The programme of assessment has commenced on 9 July, 1973.

(ii) Sanction has been accorded to two new posts of Examiners of Flying for checking the proficiency and skill of pilots of Indian Airlines and Air India for Command Ratings.

(ii) 49 additional posts (23 gazetted and 26 non-gazetted) have been sanctioned for the Air Safety Organisation of the Civil Aviation Deptt. In order to enable it to cope with its increasing responsibilities as also devote more attention to the aspect relating to prevention of accidents.

(iv) The recommendations made by the High Level Group headed by Secretary in this Ministry, for further strengthening of navigational, approach and landing aids at the four international airports including flight calibration facilities, strengthening of maintenance staff, streamlining procedures for the procurement and stocking of spare parts, improving the training of Air Traffic Controllers and Communication personnel, are being urgently processed by the agencies concerned.

Seizure of Smuggled Goods in 1972-73

915. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of foreign goods into our country has been on the increase recently;

(b) how many cases of smuggling have been detected by the Customs Authority in the course of the last financial year; and

(c) whether the smugglers are

at Nationalised Banks and Post Offices

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) On the basis of the figures of seizures during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 (upto May) and also intelligence reports it appears that whereas the smuggling of gold has declined considerably since 1971 and has almost stopped in the last few months, the smuggling of synthetic fabrics appears to have gone up after 1971.

(b) 49,006 cases of smuggling were detected by the Customs Authorities during the financial year 1972-73.

(c) 1683 persons were arrested in connection with the seizures made during the year 1972-73. Every attempt is made to arrest the smugglers.

Acceptance of Soiled Currency Notes at Nationalised Banks and Post offices

916. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any proposal for making arrangments at Nationalised Banks and Post-Offices to accept soiled currency notes from citizens and issue new notes to them in exchange of the soiled notes; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to arrange issue of fresh notes in exchange for soiled notes at the Post Offices. The Post Offices have however already been authorised to accept, in payment of dues, soiled or slightly mutilated notes which are otherwise clearly identifiable as genuine. As regards the provision of exchange facilities at the Nationalised Banks, the question will be considered as soon as some progress has been made in the establishment of currency chests at these banks, as it has been decided to entrust agency functions to the Nationalised Banks in a phased manner.

Proposal from Sawantvadi Municipal Council for Share in Revenue from Income-tax

917. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sawantvadi Municipal Council (Maharashtra) has sent a proposal to the Central Government seeking to receive a definite percentage of Income-tax collected from the Sawantvadi area for the development of that region; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. It may be clarified, however, that under the provisions of the Constitution, the net proceeds of income-tax are shareable only with State Governments not Municipalities.

Construction of Luggage Lounge at Santa Cruz Airport

918. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new building for the "Luggage Lounge" of the Indian Airlines was constructed last year at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay against the advice of the airport authorities and Civil Aviation Department;

(b) whether the said construction which cost about Rupees one lakh is being demolised involving an expenditure of Rs. 20,000; and

(c) the reasons that have prompted the authorities to undertake the demolition work?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The baggage delivery shed at Santa Cruz Airport was constructed by Indian Airlines in 1969 at a cost of Rs. One lakh as this facility was required then. The International Airpports Authority of India have now provided a new domestic arrival lounge and a new baggage delivery hall in the extension of the new terminal building. The temporary structure put up by Indian Airlines has been demolished at a cost of Rs. 17,200 and a sizeable quantity of the material salvaged.

Rules laid down for Promotion of Pilots as Check Pilots, Instructors and Examiners

919. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rules laid down for the promotion of pilots as Check Pilots, Instructors and Examiners;

(b) whether there are allegations that these rules are not strictly followed and pilots with less experience and competence had been promoted to these key posts;

(c) whether there is any basis for these allegations; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to eliminate such irregularities in the promotion of pilots to these key posts?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (d). Check Pilots, Instructors and Examiners are not promoted, but are selected from among Line Pilots to perform these functions. The allegation has been that the pilots themselves had a large say in the matter of selection. The procedure have now been changed so as to ensure that selections are made by the DGCA on the basis of merit and proficiency.

India's Cotton Deal with Sudan

920. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is incurring a stupendous loss on its cotton deal with Sudan;

(b) if so, what is the estimated loss in this respect;

(c) the reasons for the loss; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Neglect of North-Eastern States in regard to Advances by Nationalised Banks

921. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have neglected the Eastern and the North-eastern States in giving advances;

(b) whether this neglect has been noticed even in the case of advances to priority sectors, making investments in State Government securities and in opening new Branch Offices although these regions have the greatest development potentials; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this neglect and what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Findings and Recommendations of Court of Inquiry into Indian Airlines Fokker crash near Palam in August, 1972

922. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) what are the findings and recommendations of the Court of Inquiry which probed into the Indian Airlines Fokker crash near Palam in August, 1972;

(b) whether Government have accepted the findings and recommendations of the court of inquiry; and

(c) if so, what were the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by the court of inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Court has come to the conclusion that the accident was due to the pilot's error in that he used wrong technique of flying and did not follow the correct ILS let-down procedure. Government have accepted the conclusion of the Court as to the cause of the accident. A committee headed by a Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation has been formed to oversee the expeditious implementation of the recommendations by the authorities concerned.

Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport rendered idle before Aircrash of Boeing-737 on 31st May, 1973

923. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport was rendered idle a few days before the crash of Boeing-737 at Vasant Vihar on 31st May, 1973 due to an accidental damage to one of underground cables connecting the radar system;

(b) if so, the nature of damage and how it happened; and

(c) whether the radar has since been restored and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The airport surveillance radar was withdrawn from service on 24th May, 1973 due to some damage accidentally caused to a cable.

(c) The facility was restored on 4th June, 1973.

विमान चालकों द्वारा उड़ान से पूर्व शराब न पिया जाना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कार्यवाही

924. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :**

श्री सेझियान :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है कि विमान चालक उड़ान आरम्भ करने से पहले शराब न पिये हुए हों;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख) इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने चारों अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानक्षेत्रों पर डाक्टर नियुक्त कर दिये हैं । विमानचालक की उस समय जांच की जाती है जब वह अपने आप को फ्लाइट क्लीयरेंस के लिये प्रस्तुत करता है, और यदि डाक्टर को यह सन्देह हो कि उसने मदिरा-पान किया हुआ है तो उसकी श्वास परीक्षा (ब्रेथ एनैलाइजर) द्वारा जांच की जाती है ।

(ग) यदि यह सन्देह हो जाए कि किसी विमानचालक ने निषिद्ध घंटों के दौरान मदिरा-पान किया है तो उसे उड़ान करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती तथा उसे डाक्टरी परीक्षा के लिए भेज दिया जाता है । नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए कठोर अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Proposal to Shelve Banking Commission's Recommendations

925. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shelve at present the recommendations of the Banking Commission on restructuring of the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Banking Commission on restructuring of the nationalised banks are under examination by the Government.

Decision by All-India Defence Employees Federation to Organise Strike in Defence Installations

926. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Defence Employees Federation at its Working Committee meeting held in Dehra Dun on the 27th and 28th May, 1973, had decided for a country-wide strike in all the Defence installations in case Government refuse to start bilateral talks with the leaders of the All-India Defence Employees Federation regarding Pay Commission Report on the issues confronting all Government employees; and

(b) if so, whether a Resolution to this effect, has been sent to him, and if so, his reaction there to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A copy of the Resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the All-India Defence Employees Federation in its meeting held in Dehra Dun on 27th and 28th May, 1973, has been received by Government. According to it, a strike ballot on the demands contained in the Resolution, which include bilateral talks with Government regardnig the Pay Commission's recommendations, was to be taken in the week ending 22nd July, 1973, and a decision on the strike issue was to be taken on the basis of result of the strike ballot. The All-India Defence Employees Federation, is also represented on the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for Central Government Employees. The representatives of the Staff Side of the said National Council have given a Note indicating this objection to several important recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. They have also met the Group of Ministers on 6th July, 1973, when they further explained their point of view on those recommendations. These views are under examination.

Suggestion made by Members of Parliament in regard to appointment of Parliamentary Committee to review the working of Nationalised Banks

927. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion made by 206 Members of Parliament for appointing a Parliamentary Committee to review the working of Nationalised Banks especially in the field of sanction of loans and the recruitment to the services;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on the demands made in the memoranda submitted to him in April, 1973 in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which Government would take the decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The various issues raised

in the Memorandum are under examination and Government expect to reach a decision before long.

Proposal to Purchase two Motor Launches for Govind Sagar Lake for Promotion of Tourism

928. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to purchase two motor launches for Gobind Sagar Lake in Bhakra Dam area for the promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, whether the launches have been purchased;

(c) the likely date when they would start functioning on the Govind Sagar Lake; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the launches would be purchased and pressed into service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). An order for the purchase of two motor launches for lake in Bhakra (Govind Sagar) was placed in May, 1971. The launches are under construction and are likely to be commissioned by June, 1974.

Proposal to Develop the Lake to be formed by the waters of Pong Dam for Tourist Purpose

929. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop the lake to be formed by the waters of the Pong Dam for tourist purpose;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed scheme; and

(c) whether the State Government have also been consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir, not at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Development of Tourism during Fifth Plan

930. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the brief outlines of the proposals for the development of Tourism in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of expenditure envisaged for this plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan for Tourism is yet to be finalised and hence it is too early to indicate the schemes which will be incorporated in the Plan. The schemes in the Central Sector, however, have not been proposed on State-wise basis, but on their potentiality for generating a larger volume of international tourist traffic as also encouraging domestic tourism. Separate provision for tourism schemes will also be made in State Plans.

Steps to check Deteriorating Standards of Pilots Efficiency in Indian Airlines

931. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take firm steps to check detericrating standards of pilot efficiency

revealed in the reports on eight mishaps to the Indian Airlines aircraft during the last eighteen months; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have taken the following steps to check efficiency of pilots—

(i) It has been decided to reassess the proficiency of all Commanders of Indian Airlines. The programme of assessment has commenced on 9th July, 1973.

(ii) Sanction has been accorded to two new posts of Examiners of Flying for checking the proficiency and skill of pilots of Indian Airlines for Command Ratings.

(iii) A system of pre-flight medical checks has been introduced by Indian Airlines at the four major airports to ensure that the provisions of Aircraft Rules regarding consumption of alcohol are not violated.

(iv) A system has been introduced whereby the pilots have to personally take the pre-flight briefing at the Movement Control before each flight.

(v) A system of surprise checks during flight by Regional Operations Manager has been introduced by Indian Airlines to keep a watch over the observance of the prescribed procedures and regulations by the flying crew.

Loans from World Bank

932. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there will be record World Bank aid to India in the fiscal year ending June, 1973;

(b) if so, the total amount of loans to be received;

(c) whether in order to give prompt attention to requests from India, a high powered Committee has been set up by the World Bank; and

(d) how these loans are proposed to be utilised by India, and how far these are likely to help the Government of India to set the economy right?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Agreements for a total amount of $494 million from the International Development Association and $70 million from the World Bank were signed during the Bank's fiscal year ending 30th June, 1973. This is the highest amount of assistance committed by the World Bank group to India to any fiscal year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) These credits from the International Development Association are for projects in the agricultural, tele-communication, water supply and urban development and industrial sectors. The World Bank-group's assistance helps the implementation of programmes which are part of the National Plan and assists in the economic development of the country.

Implementation of Recommendation of Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes

933. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Committee of the Indian Revenue Service Association has asked Government to implement the recommendations of Wanchoo Committee on the reform of tax administration immediately to enable the official apparatus to carry out their task; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government to their suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already formulated views on such of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee as were required to be implemented through legislative measures and have introduced a Bill. The recommendations which relate to procedural aspects are currently under examination. Some of the recommendations on the reform of tax administration have since been implemented and the others are under consideration.

Seeking of Permission by Bank of Baroda from R.B.I. to Trade in Leather Goods

934. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of Baroda has sought the permission of the Reserve Bank of India to trade in leather goods;

(b) if so, whether at the moment no bank nationalised or otherwise, trades in any commodity; and

(c) if so, whether permission has been granted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A bank is authorised to transact the forms of business specified in Sections 5(b) and 6 of the Banking Regulation Act. It does not directly or indirectly deal in the buying or selling or bartering of goods except in connection with the realisation of security given to or held by it, or engage in any trade, or buy, sell or barter goods for others otherwise than in connection with bills of exchange received for collection or negotiation.

Increase in Bank Rate by Reserve Bank of India

935. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has increased bank rate by one per cent; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The bank rate which has been raised from 6 per cent to 7 per cent from 30th May, 1973, along with certain other supporting monetary measures is intended to impart stricter financial discipline among the commercial banks as well as borrowers in an effort to prevent excessive expansion of credit.

Government considers that these measures would help in controlling future flows of bank credit to unproductive sectors or for undesirable purposes and a better balance between the demand for and supply of bank credit will be established.

Surveillance Radar at Delhi Airport

936. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Airport Surveillance Radar became faulty twice in the month of June, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons for such frequent mishaps; and

(c) the arrangements made by Government for getting it repaired?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Airport Surveillance Radar at Delhi Airport was withdrawn from service on the 24th May, 1973 as its control cable required replacement. New cables were laid and the radar facility was restored on the 4th June, 1973. On the 14th June, the drive motor of the antenna system got damaged due to erratic power supply. It was repaired immediately and the radar put back in operation on the 16th June.

Sanction has been issued for the impost of a motor with reduction gear to be kept as a standby.

Compensation payable to Central Government employees in view of rise in Prices

937. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wholesale index has shown abnormal upward trend as a result of the high rise in prices; and

(b) if so, the compensation payable to the Central Government Employees on account of such price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement showing the monthly averages of index numbers of wholesale prices of All Commodities (1961-62=100) for the last 12 months is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The wholesale price index of commodities is not taken as the basis for grant of dearness allowance to Central Government Employees. The Index adopted for the purpose is the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index.

Pending decision of Government on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission relating to the Dearness Allowance formula, additional dearness allowance has been sanctioned provisionally to employees drawing pay upto Rs. 575/- per month w.e.f. 1st May, 1973, apart from interim relief sanctioned earlier.

Statement

Index numbers of wholesale price All Commodities (1961-62=100)

Month	Monthly Averages
July, 1972	202·5
August, 1972	207·5
September, 1972	208·1
October, 1972	210·4
November, 1972	210·6
December, 1972	211·4
January, 1973	213·2
February, 1973	217·4
March, 1973	219·9
April, 1973	223·1
May, 1973	232·1
June, 1973	238·2

Accumulation of Yarn Stocks in Mills due to Yarn Control Scheme

939. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of yarn control scheme has resulted in the accumulation of stocks in the mills and non-lifting of the stocks by weavers; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Accumulation of stocks of yarn with the mills after the introduction of the Scheme of statutory Control on Cotton Yarn has been reported. The accumulation is mainly in the lower counts and has been due to non-lifting of allotments made by the allottees as the mills, on whom allotments were made, were unable to supply the specific counts required by the allottees, within the allotted count-group. Suitable reallocation is done in such cases by the Textile Commissioner. With the relaxation of distribution control over yarn of counts upto 35s and certain special categories and varieties of yarn, and with further improvements being effected in the system of allotment in respect of controlled varieties, it is hoped that the lifting of yarn by States will improve and the accumulation of yarn will be considerably reduced.

Cancellation charges for Air Tickets of Indian Airlines

940. SHRI S. C. BESRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether for every flight of the Indian Airlines, a long waiting list of passengers cannot be accommodated; and

(b) if so, the justification for charging not less than 50 per cent of fare by Indian Airlines for cancellation of air ticket by passenger?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) On certain sectors, mainly trunk routes, waitlisted passengers cannot always be accommodated.

(b) Cancellation charges vary according to the length of notice given. This is done to discourage last minute cancellations and to ensure that avoidable inconvenience is not caused to passengers.

Plan for Development of Hill Stations

941. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the development of hill stations in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan on Tourism is yet to be finalised. It is therefore too early to indicate which schemes will be included in the Fifth Plan as this depends upon the outlay finally agreed for the Tourism Plan. Some tentative provision, however, has been made for the development of selected hill areas.

Hoarding of Stocks of Yarn by Textile Mills Owners and its sale in Black Market

942. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some textile mill owners and other are hoarding large stocks of yarn and selling it at black market prices; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against these hoarders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Government have not received any complaints of hoarding of yarn and selling them in black market, by Millowners. In respect of yarn dealers, powers under the Cotton Textile (Control) Order, 1948 have been delegated to all Deputy Commissioners and Collectors in States, to seize hoarded stocks and deal with such cases according to law.

Expenditure incurred on Renovation and Improvement of Palam Airport

943. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total expenditure incurred in the last three years for the renovation and improvement of Palam airport in Delhi;

(b) how much of this amount has been spent for installing modern equipments to ensure safe landing of the incoming planes;

(c) what are the equipments instaled in the last three years; and

(d) how much amount has been spent on improvement of control tower at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Rs. 554.81 lakhs approximately (excluding the cost of Instrument Landing System and Air Route Surveillance Radar which had been adjusted in the accounts of the earlier years).

(b) Rs. 133.86 lakhs approximately (excluding the cost of Instrument Landing system and Air Route Surveillance Radar which had been adjusted in the accounts of the earlier years).

(c) (1) Instrument Landing System.

(2) Airport Surveillance Radar.

(3) Air Route Surveillance Radar.

(4) Whether Transcriber and associated VHG transmitting equipment.

(5) Skopograph.

(6) Ceilograph.

(7) Current weather instrument system (wind instruments and temperature indicator).

(8) Weather Radar.

(d) Rs. 23,000 approximately.

Accusations made by Indian Pilots Guild against Management of Air India

944. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whther Indian Pilots' Guild had in a recent statement accused the present management of Air India of permitting and condoning most dangerous and unsafe practices which directly affected the safety of operations.

(b) whether it has threatened to bring out in the instances of such dangerous unsafe practices; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The management of Air-India have denied the allegations, but have stated that if any specific case is brought to their notice by the Pilots' Guild, it will be thoroughly looked into. Government are satisfied that Air-India attaches the highest importance to the safety of operations.

Implementation of Suggestions of Mr. Justice G. D. Khosla.

945. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Justice G. D. Khosla who inquired into the 1966 Indian Airlines Caravelle crash in

Delhi had suggested that the provision requiring a senior pilot to be based at the airport control tower to guide incoming flights to a safe-landing should be strictly followed;

(b) whether nothing has been done so far to implement this suggestion; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Shri Justice Khosla had recommended that Indian Airlines should provide operational control over their aircraft at major aerodromes.

(b) and (c). The recommendations has been accepted by Government. However, Indian Airlines have been finding it difficult to secure the services of Operations Controllers from amongst line pilots on full time basis. They are not in the process of securing Operations Controllers from amongst medically grounded pilots who have applied for these posts. Pending such appointment, the Flight Despatch Cell keeps in touch with incoming aircraft on the company channel and gives it necessary information.

Loss Suffered due to Boeing Aircraft disaster near Palam Airport on 31st May, 1973

946. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by the Indian Airlines due to the Boeing aircraft disaster near Palam Airport on 31st May, 1973;

(b) the names of the passengers killed and the total amount paid out by way of compensation; and

(c) how it is proposed to replace the lost aircraft so as to maintain the full schedule of services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The aircraft in question was insured for Rs. 3.50 crores, and passenger liability is also covered by insurance.

(b) Names of the passengers killed are given in the attached statement. The maximum amount of compensation payable for loss of lives of passengers and their baggage is estimated at approximately Rs. 47.20 lakhs. As on 23 July, compensation amounting to Rs. 3,08,250/- had been paid towards death and loss of baggage of three passengers.

(c) As a short term measure, it has been decided to purchase, as soon as possible, one new Boeing aircraft in replacement of the crashed plane and to take three Caravelles on lease. For the long term purchase, certain proposals have been received from Indian Airlines which are being carefully examined.

Statement

Names of Passengers killed

1. Mr. V. S. Bhatt
2. Mr. Satish Loomba
3. Mr. Gurnam Singh Grewal
4. Mr. C. Jagadesan
5. Dr. Pradhan
6. Mr. K. Balathandayathan, M.P.
7. Dr. G. Natarajan
8. Mr. C. W. Chacko
9. Mr. M. C. Das
10. Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy
11. Mr. W. S. Rajagopalan
12. Smt. Kausalya Narayanan
13. Mr. S. S. Ramaswamy
14. Mr. R. K. Mehra

15. Mrs. Devaki Gopidas
16. Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam
17. Mr. N. Ramamurthy
18. Mr. Ganesh
19. Mr. Kennelly
20. Dr. Kennelly
21. Mr. V. Balakrishnan
22. Mr. B. G. Athalya
23. Dr. A. N. Agarwal
24. Mr. K. Selvaraj
25. Mr. H. N. Ribber
26. Dr. D. Kumar
27. Mr. Daddy Burjor
28. Mrs. K. M. Saleh
29. Mr. S. V. Patrachari
30. Mr. R. K. Khejriwal
31. Mr. S. Sampathkumar
32. Mr. K. K. Kapil
33. Mr. R. K. Nair
34. Mr. A. K. Devarajan
35. Mr. R. K. Reddy
36. Mr. K. M. Reddy
37. Mr. M. S. Jagtiani
38. Mr. Wasi Hiranand
39. Mrs. Sterling
40. Miss J. M. Sterling
41. Miss A. C. Sterling
42. Miss Macleod
43. Mr. C. M. Unnikrishnan

Instrument Landing System and Air Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport

947. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Instrument Landing System and Air Surveillance Radar at Palam Airport are functioning satisfactorily and without interruption;

(b) when these equipments were installed, and its origin and cost; and

(c) whether there are arrangements for detection and immediate repairs and maintenance in the event of break-downs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The antenna system of the 'localiser' component of the Instrument Landing System at Delhi airport was damaged in a duststorm on the evening of 29th May, 1973. A replacement was obtained from London by air and the facility restored on the 19th June. The airport surveillance radar has been withdrawn from service twice; from 24th May to 4th June, 1973 as a control cable required replacement and again from 14th June to 16th June when the drive motor of the antenna was damaged due to erratic power supply.

(b) The glide path component of the Instrument Landing System was commissioned in July, 1971 and the 'localiser' component in January, 1972. The Airport Surveillance Radar was commissioned in April, 1973. The Instrument Landing System was procured at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs from the United Kingdom and the Airport Surveillance Radar at a cost of Rs. 82 lakhs from West Germany.

(c) Adequate arrangements exist for the detection of mal-functioning of the equipment and rectification of faults.

Long-term Agreement for Import of Raw Jute from Bangladesh

948. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh has expressed its eagerness to export raw jute to India on the basis of a long-term agreement;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for India and Bangladesh to work out a common marketing policy for jute goods in their mutual interests?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal as a part of the co-ordinated strategy for protection of jute economy of the two countries and methods of eliminating harmful competition in the world market are under consideration.

Steps to ensure that Executive Pilots give more Time to Flight Training

949. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government was drawn to the contention of Indian Commercial Pilots Association reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of 24th June, 1973 that flight training was delayed due to difficulties in obtaining attention of the Instructors, examiners and Check Pilots who were flying almost every day in gross violation of "flight and duty time limitations" in order to earn allowances excess of their regular pay;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that "flight and duty time limitations" are not violated and executive pilots give more time to flight training?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines have stated that the press report does not represent the correct picture and that there has been no infringement of any statutory regulations in regard to flight and duty time limitations, though some pilots may have flown in excess of the hours laid down in the agreement with the Pilots Association due to the acceptance by Indian Airlines of the pilot's demand for non-operational night stops.

Tourism from Australia and Japan

950. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a drop in the number of tourists from Australia and Japan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure a greater flow of tourists from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Tourist arrivals from Japan have been continuously on the increase. As regards Australia, although tourist arrivals were lower in 1971 and 1972, there has been a substantial increase of 54.5 per cent during January-June 1973 as compared to the corresponding period of 1972.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Tourism has tourist promotion officers in Tokyo and Sydney. Proposals to expand promotional efforts in these areas are under consideration, which include joint promotions with Air India and the opening of additional officers.

बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर उतरते समय इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के कैरेवैल विमान का दुर्घटना-ग्रस्त हो जाना

951. **श्री चंदु लाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या पर्यटन और विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर उतरते समय इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स

का एक कैरेवैल विमान जमीन के साथ टकराने के कारण दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और कितनी हानि हुई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के कारवेल विमान वी० टी०-ओ० पी० ओं० ने, जो आई० सी-186 (दिल्ली–बम्बई) सेवा का परिचालन कर रहा था, 3 जुलाई, 1973 को बम्बई हवाई अड्डे (सान्ताक्रुज) पर भारी अवतरण (हैवी लैंडिंग) किया।

(ख) भूमि से विमान के आघात के कारण उसका "नोज लैंडिंग गियर" टूट गया और रन-वे से रगड़ खाने के कारण "फ्यूजीलेंज" में आग लग गयी। आग बुझा दी गयी परन्तु विमान को बहुत भारी क्षति पहुंची। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स निर्माताओं से परामर्श करके विमान की मरम्मत के लिए अपेक्षित व्यय का हिसाब लगा रहे हैं। विमान पर सवार 10 यात्री और 7 कार्मिक सब के सब बिना किसी क्षति के बच गये।

Article on Tea by Mrs. R. Kuttaih

952. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

SHRI R. N. BARMAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8470 on the 7th April, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Mrs. R. Kuthaih has submitted her article on Tea; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the article on Tea Industry has been supplied and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A draft of an article submitted by Mrs. R. Kuttaih has been returned to her for revision.

Minimum and Maximum limits of Rural and Urban Incomes

953. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any proposal to fix minimum and maximum limits of rural and urban incomes; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Overdrafts by States on R.B.I.

954. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount of overdrafts of each State with the Reserve Bank of India at the end of June, 1973; and

(b) how does it compare with the figure for the same month during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No State Government had any overdraft with the R. B. I. as on 30th June during any of the last 3 years.

Compulsory Medical Check up of Pilots at All Airport

955. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state, whether Government have considered it necessary to enforce a compulsory medical check-up of pilots at all airports to ensure that they are free from exhaustion and influence of liquor and, if implemented, the findings of the check-ups already made?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): A system of pre-flight medical checks has been introduced by Indian Airlines at the four major airports to ensure that the provisions of Aircraft Rules regarding consumption of alcohol are not violated. The Medical Officers of the Corporation are present at the Movement Control and check the pilots when they present themselves for flight clearance. Breath analyser equipment has also been kept at these airports and suspected cases are subjected to a test by it. A pilot suspected of having taken alcohol within the prohibited hours is not allowed to undertake the flight and is sent for blood and urine examination.

One captain who was suspected of violation of Rule 24 of the Aircraft Rules was placed under suspension.

Fifth Plan of Indian Airlines regarding Purchase of Planes

956. SHRI BIRENDAR SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Indian Airlines about the purchase of planes had been published earlier but was not circulated in the month of May, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it will be circulated to the Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan was brought out by Indian Airlines in the form of a bound document in the last week of April, 1973 and copies were sent by them to the Planning Commission, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and others involved in the process of planning. The fleet purchase proposals were submitted by them separately to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation this month.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan of Indian Airlines is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and after it has been finalised, it will form a part of the overall Plan which will be available to members of Parliament in the usual way.

खेती के उपकर्णों की खरीद के लिए किसानों को बैंकों से ऋण

957. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने खेती के उपकरण खरीदने के लिये किसानों को वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले ऋण का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) किसानों को यह ऋण किन शर्तों पर दिये जाएंगे ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय के उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमति सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) से (ग) जी नहीं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक किसानों को सीधे ऋण नहीं देता । तथापि, वाणिज्यिक बैंक, कृषकों को उनके कृषि सम्बन्धी विभिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिये जिनमें खेती के उपकरणों की खरीद भी शामिल है, ऋण देते हैं ।

खेती के उपकरणों की खरीद के लिये दिये जाने वाले ऋणों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते ।

बैंक कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलनों के फलस्वरूप बिहार में बैंकों में काम ठप्प होना

958. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना और बिहार के अन्य भागों में जून, 1973 में बैंक कर्मचारियों के आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप बैंकों में काम प्रायः ठप्प हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आन्दोलन के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) उनकी समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). अखिल भारतीय बैंक आफ बड़ौदा कर्मचारी संघ और अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ से सम्बन्धित अखिल भारतीय बैंक आफ बड़ौदा कर्मचारी समन्वय समिति के बीच प्रतिसपर्दा के कारण अन्य बैंकों में अखिल भारतीय बैंक कर्मचारी संघ से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले कर्मचारी पटना और बिहार के अन्य भागों में क्लीचरिंग गृहों में बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के चैकों आदि का बहिष्कार कर रहे हैं जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि क्लीयरिंग गृहों का कार्य निलम्बित हो गया । बैंक आफ बड़ौदा ने बिहार के सभी क्लीयरिंग गृहों से अस्थायी तौर पर स्वेच्छा से अपना काम वापस ले लिया ताकि बिहार के क्लीयरिंग गृहों में काम चलता रहे ।

वर्ष 1973 के दौरान आमों का निर्यात

959. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालु वर्ष के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में आम की अच्छी फसल हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अन्य वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष आम का अधिक निर्यात हुआ है,

(ग) आयात करने वाले देशों के नाम क्या हैं और इन में से प्रत्येक देश को अलग अलग कितनी मात्रा में आम का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(घ) आम के निर्यात से इस वर्ष सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) कोई आंकड़ें एकत्र नहीं किए जाते लेकिन बाजार में माल आने तथा फसल नष्ट होने के समाचार न मिलने से ऐसा समझा जाता है कि फसल अच्छी रही है।

(ख) और (घ). चालू मौसम में हुए उत्पादन में से कितना आम निर्यात किया गया इसके आंकड़ें अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

मात्रा मे० टन में
मूल्य हजार रु० में

क्रमांक	देश	1970–71		1971–72		1972–73 दिसम्बर	
		मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1.	बहरीन द्वीप समूह	205	378	222	268	162	432
2.	डुबाई	53	130	68	194	149	337
3.	फ्रांस	9	29	4	17	13	56
4.	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	7	23	3	11	9	30
5.	कुवेत . .	700	1485	365	713	763	2011
6.	मसकत	6	18	20	47	56	156
7.	कतार	117	224	65	115	144	356
8.	सिंगापुर	14	23	8	22	16	44
9.	ब्रिटन	136	363	534	1160	483	1490
10.	नेपाल .	4	7	20	17	नगण्य	1
11.	अन्य देश . .	39	94	16	44	8	35
	योग	1290	2774	1325	2608	1803	4948

नोट : दिसम्बर, 1972 के बाद के निर्यात आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Construction of Office Building for Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

960. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much rent is being paid for the Office accommodation of C.D.A., Patna;

(b) whether Government of Bihar have allotted three acres of land for its Office building; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for construction of the building?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Rs. 12,395,00 p.m.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action is in hand to take possession of the land and also to prepare necessary estimates for obtaining administrative approval of the Government for the building project.

Talks with E.E.C. Re. Export of Jute

961. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during talks with the EEC in Brussels on 20th May, 1973 India made a strong plea for satisfactory arrangement for continued jute exports to the enlarged community; and

(b) if so, what were the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Following the negotiations held with the EEC in Brussels from 21st to 23rd May, 1973 some understandings in regard to tariff and other concessions have been reached for the import of Jute goods from India by the E.E.C. The Agreement incorporating these understandings is yet to be finalised.

Formation of separate Trust Cells for Assessment of Trusts

962. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to create separate trust cells to deal with matters relating to assessment of trusts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) to what extent these will help Government and when these are likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The assessment of religious and charitable trusts has assumed importance with the amendments to sections 11, 12, 13 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Trust Cells will render assistance to Commissioners of Income-tax in the problems relating to the assessments of such Trusts. Instructions have already been issued for the creation of Trust Cells.

Visit by Trade Team Delegation to Canada

963. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade team delegation visited Canada in June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No trade delegation sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce visited Canada in June, 1973.

(b) Does not arise.

Bursting of Tyre of Indian Airlines Boeing Aircraft at Trivandrum Airport on 6-6-73

964. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tyre of Boeing aircraft of Indian Airlines burst at Trivandrum Airport on 6th June, 1973;

(b) whether spare tyre was not available in Trivandrum for the flight; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to meet such accidental needs without causing dislocation of flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines keep adequate spares to meet such exigencies at the main stations. In this case a tyre assembly was sent for from Madras. It is not feasible to stock spares not required for day-by-day maintenance at all stations, as this would involve an enormous financial burden and increase operating costs.

Steps to Recruit Adequate Operational Staff for proper functioning of surveillance Radar at Palam Airport

965. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the surveillance radar at Palam airport functions only for six hours between 1.30 P.M. and 7.30 P.M. due to the non-availability of adequate operational staff; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recruit adequate operational staff for the proper functioning of the radar?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The surveillance radar at Palam Airport has been functioning on a round the clock basis from the 23rd July, 1973.

Disbursement of Loans by Nationalised Banks to Small Farmers

966. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite Government efforts, not much headway has been made in the disbursement of loans by the nationalised banks to the small farmers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the actual amount of loans so far advanced by Nationalised banks to farmers with holdings below two hectares; and

(d) what steps have been taken to step up bank assistance to small farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (d). Separate statistics on agricultural advances made to farmers on holding-wise basis are not at present available. However, the trend of the average amount outstanding per borrowal account broadly indicates that a good proportion of the loans have been given to the small and middle group of farmers.

The following measures have been taken to step up advances to small farmers by the public sector banks:

(i) Public sector banks are actively associated with

Small Farmers Development Agencies/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers agencies in different parts of the country.

(ii) Public sector banks are financing small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers up to specified amounts under various schemes without insisting upon mortgage of land. Emphasis has been laid on the banks moving away from security-oriented lending to productive and incremental income-oriented lending.

(iii) The State Bank of India Group are opening special agricultural development branches at 158 selected intensive centres, preferably areas of special schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agencies/Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers.

(iv) The provisions of Credit Guarantee Scheme have been liberalised to cover short-term credit up to Rs. 2,500 and long term credit up to Rs. 10,000. Short term credit converted into medium term credit on account of flood, drought etc. is covered upto Rs. 5,000. These provisions cover all loans in the field of agriculture upto the specified ceilings.

(v) The banks have started taking group gurantees in case of loans granted to very small farmers/share croppers and no other security is asked for in such cases.

(vi) Differential interest rate scheme *inter alia* covers very small farmers. In addition, many of the public sector Banks have introduced a scheme of varying rates of interest according to the size of their holdings. These schemes are meant to benefit small farmers.

(vii) Guidelines have also been issued by Reserve Bank of India for financing small and potentially viable farmers.

(viii) Legal charges in regard to loan proposals from small and marginal farmers are met by the commercial banks in full.

(ix) The public sector banks are considering organisation of Farmers' Service Societies in selected areas in consultation with the State Governments for overwhelming coverage of small and marginal farmers agricultural labourers.

Unemployment of Weavers in U.P. and other States due to Shortage of Yarn

967. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still unpresidented scarcity of Yarn resulting in unemployment or underemployment of thousands of weavers in Bihar, U.P. and other States of the country; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter and the action being taken to ensure adequate supply of yarn at fixed prices to all the weavers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Due to power-cuts imposed by several States, output of cotton yarn was considerably below the requirements of the decentralised sector till the end of June, 1973. Statutory control was imposed on 13th March, 1973 covering production, prices and distribution of yarn, with a view to ensuring the availability of at least limited quantities of yarn to the decentralized sector in spite of the fall in production. With the lifting of power-cuts by States, production of yarn and its availability is

expected to improve. Government, however, have no precise information about the extent of unemployment or under-employment among weavers due to non-availability of sufficient quantities of cotton yarn.

(b) While Government have announced relaxation of control over distribution of yarn in respect of cotton yarn of counts upto 35s, the control on price and distribution imposed under the Statutory Control Orders issued on 13th March, 1973 continues to be in force in respect of all counts of yarn with a view to availability of yarn at fair prices.

Production by Weavers of superior variety of cloth in Madhubani District of Bihar

968. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Ministed of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Madhubani District of Bihare weavers have been producing superior varieties of cloth; and

(b) if so, whether superior varieties of yarn are going to be supplied to them for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Under the present scheme, bulk allotments are made to State Governments who are responsible for communicating actual requirements of weavers in the State to Textile Commissioner and for distribution of yarn to consumers according to their requirements.

Credit advanced to Monopoly Houses by Public Financial Institutions

969. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3591 on the 8th December, 1972 and state the total credit advanced to each of the leading Monopoly Houses by all the Public Financial Institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): The total amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the all India long term public financial institutions to the industrial concerns belonging to the Larger and Large Industrial Houses listed in Appendix II to the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee is given, to the extent available, in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5226/73.]

Indian exports to Canada

970. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade delegation which visited Canada has found good scope for Indian exports in the nuclear field;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with Canada;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether setting up of an apex body to co-ordinate Indian export efforts in the nuclear field has also been recommended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Steps to ensure strict standards of training for Pilots

971. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing frequency of air accidents involving Indian Airlines planes has created serious doubts in the public minds about the standard of pilot training in India; and

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to examine the whole question of pilot training in India to ensure strict standards of training, and if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Government appreciate that recent accidents involving Indian Airlines aircraft have created concern in the public mind.

(b) Yes, Sir. The whole question of pilot training is being reviewed by a Group of Experts from Indian Airlines, Air India, Air Force and the Director General of Civil Aviation. Two Examiners of Flying are also being appointed in the Department of Civil Aviation to continuously check pilot efficiency.

Exports of Drugs to U.S.S.R.

972. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drug exports to U.S.S.R. have recently gone up; and

(b) if so, the total foreign exchange earned from this deal during 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There was no increase in export of drugs to U.S.S.R. recently but these are likely to increase next year.

(b) The foreign exchange earned by way of exports of drugs to U.S.S.R. during 1971-72 was Rs. 89 lakhs and during April—December, 1972 Rs. 28 lakhs.

Export of Cashew Kernels during 1973

973. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likelihood of a shortfall in the export of cashew kernels in the current year;

(b) if so, what is the extent of shortfall expected;

(c) what are the reasons for the shortfall; and

(d) what are the steps taken by Government to step up export of cashew kernels?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of cashew kernels may drop by 15 to 20 per cent during the current year over last year's exports in terms of quantity.

(c) Shortage of raw cashew nuts due to late and poor crop in India and lack of enough supplies in overseas markets.

(d) Strenuous effort is being made to procure as much raw nuts as possible from traditional and new overseas sources by Cashew Corporation of India. Steps are also being taken to increase indigenous production of cashewnuts and to optimise their collection.

Benefits of Nationalised Banks to vulnerable section in society

974. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was conceded in the Conference of Directors for the Nationalised Banks (Eastern Region) recently held at Bhubaneshwar that the benefits of Nationalised Banks especially to the vulnerable section in society have not been satisfactory on the whole; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are envisaged to improve their functioning in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the honourable Member is referring to the meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Nationalised Banks (Eastern Region) held in Bhubaneshwar on 24th May, 1973, presided over by the Union Finance Minister and attended amongst others by Ministers from the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal. The Committee while noting the significant progress achieved in this region since nationalisation of banks, in opening bank offices in rural and unbanked areas and in extending credit to priority sectors benefiting mostly the small borrowers, considered the further steps to be taken for augmenting the availability of banking facilities in that region, particularly to the weaker sections of the society.

Request from Orissa Government for development of various Tourists Centres

975. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have recently requested the Central Government to develop (i) Chilka Lake, (ii) Marine Drive between Puri and Konark, (iii) Hot Spring at Attri, and (iv) Swarn Chuda Hill and Khirachora Gopinath at Nilgiri in Balasore District as tourist centres; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Evolution of Export Strategy to cover East European Countries

977. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated export strategy has been evolved to cover East European countries in view of the changing trade pattern in Europe;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the contemplated extent of increase in export of each item annually under this strategy, and the present annual exports of these items to these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Trade between India and East European countries is conducted on the basis of bilateral Trade and Payments Agreements entered into with them. Imports and Exports generally balance each other.

Within the framework of these agreements, every effort is made to increase and diversify our exports to East European countries.

(c) It is not possible to precisely forecast the expected increase in export of each item annually. However,

exports to East European countries are likely to increase in future. Export statistics of these items to this region are published by DGCI&S monthly as well as annually.

Token Strike by General Insurance Workers

978. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance workers went on a token strike for a day on the 27th June, 1973 to press their demands; and

(b) the gist of the demands and Government's decision thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) A section of the employees went on a token strike on 27th June, 1973.

(b) The demand is for immediate standardisation of pay scales and service conditions independent of the report of the Mathrani Committee.

Discussions will be held by the GIC with the concerned unions from 16th August, 1973.

Loan from IDA for Telecommunication Project in India

979. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of World Bank has announced an 80 million Dollar loan to India for telecommunication project;

(b) if so, whether the loan is tied with any specific telecommunication project; and

(c) if so, the name of the project?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) An Agreement has been signed with the International Development Association for the Fifth credit of $ 80 million to India for Telecommunications.

(b) and (c). This Credit would meet the foreign exchange requirements of the telecommunication development programme in the first two years of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Circulation of Soiled Notes

980. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of soiled notes of different denomination are in circulation in India;

(b) if so, whether such circulation of notes has created a racket and a source of black money; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to put a stop to the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The notes in circulation comprise of fresh notes, re-issuable notes and soiled notes which are capable of withstanding further handling. Separate figures relating to amount of soiled notes of different denominations in circulation are not maintained. However, the amount of soiled notes in circulation is not large compared to the total amount of notes in circulation.

(b) Circulation of soiled notes which are capable of withstanding fresh handling has not created a racket and is not a source of black money.

(c) Soiled notes which are unfit for re-issue and are received back at Reserve Bank of India Offices are not put into circulation again, but are destroyed by the Bank in due course.

Instruments and Equipments Installed at Palam Airport to Guide Incoming Flights

981. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the instruments and equipments installed at Palam Airport to guide the incoming flights for safe landing;

(b) how many times these equipments and instruments have failed to function in the last three years;

(c) what is the total strength of the technical staff employed at Palam for the operation and maintenance of these equipments; and

(d) how does it compare with the staff strength at the other three international airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) The following aids are installed at Delhi Airport:—

(i) Non-Directional Beacon (NDB).

(ii) Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR).

(iii) Distance Measuring Equipment (DME).

(iv) Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR).

(v) Instrument Landing System (ILS) which consists of—

(a) Localiser.

(b) Glide Path.

(c) Outer and Middle Markers.

(d) Outer and Middle Locator Beacons.

(vi) Very High Frequency Direction Finder (VHF DF).

(vii) Visual Approach Slope Indicator.

The following meteorological instruments are available at Delhi Airport:—

(a) Wind instruments in the touchdown areas of runway 28 and a Dines anemograph on the control tower building. These instruments continuously record wind speed and direction.

(b) Temperature indicators in the touchdown area of runway 28. These instruments continuously record air and dew point temperatures.

(c) A skopograph in the touchdown area of runway 28. This instrument measures runway visual range (RVR).

(d) A ceilograph in the touchdown area of runway 28 to measure the height of cloud base. This will be declared operational after tests involving comparative observations have been made.

(e) An altimeter-setting indicator and a barometer to measure pressure.

(f) A weather radar, at present installed near Safdarjung airport, gives radar observations of weather upto a distance of 300 Kms. around Delhi.

An automatic satellite picture receiving equipment, installed at the Lodi Road Observatory, receives satellite cloud pictures twice a day, Coded messages pertaining to satellite cloud pictures are received at Delhi airport and prints of the pictures are also obtained.

(b) The overall unserviceability of the aids was as follows:—

Aid	1971-72	1972-73
I.L.S.		
(a) localiser	0·44	4·34
(b) glidepath	0·49	12·47
(c) middle marker	negligible	0·11
(d) outer marker	negligible	0·23
NDB	Nil	Nil
VOR	0·37	0·40
DME	1·73	negligible
VHF DF	0·11	0·35
ASR	Commissioned in April 1973	

There was no failure of meteorological instruments.

(c) and (d). Against a sanctioned strength of 261 technical personnel, 238 are in position (including the related staff at Safdarjung airport where some of the operational units are located). This does not compare unfavourably with the position at our other international airports.

Control Tower at Delhi Airport

982. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the airport Control Tower at Palam has an interrupted visibility of a bare 200 degrees with concrete pillars obscuring clear vision in the front;

(b) whether the two huge walls situated behind the Control Tower make it impossible for the Control Tower official to see aircraft approaching for landing from the near;

(c) whether a plan was submitted to Government in 1956 for the construction of a new Control Tower and a Terminal to keep pace with the jet age; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). It is correct that the present control tower does not provide all-round visibility.

(c) and (d). While information regarding the proposals in 1956 when Palam was under the Inian Air Force is not readily available, the construction of a new conrtol tower with all-round visibility at a cost of Rs. 20.55 lakhs has been sanctioned recently.

Revision in Pay Scales and Commission of Staff and Agents of L.I.C.

983. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the pay scales of LIC staff were revised since the Life Insurance Business was taken over;

(b) the number of times the pay scales of LIC Development Officers were revised since the Life Insurance business was taken over;

(c) the number of times the commission, fresh and renewal rates for agents of LIC were revised since the Life insurance business was taken over; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) is in the negative, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Thrice; with effect from 1-1-1957, 1-1-1962 and 1-4 1969.

(b) Twice; with effect from 1-1-1963 and 1 4-1969.

(c) The rates of commission have not been revised since the Corporation was established.

(d) The considerations for revising the scales of pay of employees do not apply to agents, who are remunerated on the basis of the business procured by them. The average sum assured per policy has been rising steadily from year to year (it stood at Rs. 7902 for the year 1971-72 as against Rs. 3427 in 1957) and this increase has automatically resulted in increased commission earnings for the agents in selling a policy.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान

984. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों में समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी धन-राशि का भुगतान किया गया और किस-किस मंत्रालय/विभाग में कितनी कितनी धन-राशि दी गयी ; और

(ख) समयोपरि कार्य किन परिस्थितियों में करवाया जाता है और किस किस हिसाब से समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) 1971-72 के वित्तीय वर्ष में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों के कर्मचारियों को (अर्थात् जो सचिवालय खास में काम करते हैं) समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कुल कोई 83 लाख 37 हजार रुपए की रकम का भगतान किया गया। इसका मंत्रालय/विभागवार विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) कार्यालयी कर्मचारियों से, तथा जिन अन्य कर्मचारियों के काम का निर्धारित समय और स्वरूप कार्यालयी कर्मचारियों जैसा है उनसे, जिन परिस्थितियों में समयोपरि काम करवाया जाता है, तथा जिस हिसाब से समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान किया जाता है, उसका भी एक विवरण पत्र सदन पटल पर रखा जाता है। मन्त्रालय मे रखा गया। संख्या एल०टी० [5227/73]

स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की नई दिल्ली शाखा में 40 लाख रुपयों के मूल्य की लेखन सामग्री का घोटाला

985. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की नई दिल्ली शाखा में 40 लाख रुपए की लेखन सामग्री के घोटाले की जांच कराई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के परिणामस्वरुप क्या तथ्य सामने आय हैं और कौन-कौन अधिकारी दोषी पाये गये तथा उन के विरूद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई गयी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी):

(क) और (ख). यद्यपि सरकार ने स्टेट बक नयी दिल्ली के प्रादेशिक लेखन सामग्री विभाग में लेखन सामग्री का आवश्यकता से अधिक संग्रह और उसके असंतोषप्रद प्रयोग के विषय में कोई जांच नहीं की है पर स्टेट बैंक ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसने इस विषय की आवश्यक जांच कर ली है। जांच द्वारा जिन अनियमितताओं का पता लगा है और बैंक द्वारा जो कार्रवाही की गई है वित्त मन्त्री द्वारा, 14 मई, 1973 को सदन में एक ध्यानाकर्षण

प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में दिये गये विवरण में पहले ही बतायी जा चुकी है।

स्टेट बैंक ने अब सूचित किया है कि उसने सम्बन्धित बैंक अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही आरम्भ कर दी है। चूंकि अभी तक अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही समाप्त नहीं हुई है अतः कोई अधिकारी अभी अपराधी नहीं पाया गया है।

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर विमानों के उतरने के लिये सुविधायें

986. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री वयालार रवि :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर विमानों के उतरने के लिए सुविधायें बहुत ही अपर्याप्त हैं और सम्बद्ध विभाग को इसकी कब से जानकारी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विमानों के उतरने के लिए सुविधाओं मे सुधार करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और इस सम्बन्ध में प्रस्ताव की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह). (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। सुविधाओं में सुधार करना एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। हमारे अंतर्राष्ट्रिय विमान क्षेत्रों पर वर्तमान दिक्चालन, पहुंच तथा अवतरण सुविधाओं का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए गठित दल ने उनको और सुदृढ़ करने की सिफारिश की है। इन सिफारिशों पर सम्बन्धित अभिकरणों द्वारा अग्रता के आधार पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

पालम हवाई अड्डे के निकट तीन दुर्घटनाओं के संबंध में जांच प्रतिवेदन

987. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पालम हवाई अड्डे के निकट वर्ष 1970 से 1972 तक जो तीन दुर्घटनाएं हुई उनके सम्बन्ध में जांच प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनके क्या निष्कर्ष थे ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इन दुर्घटनाओं के मुख्य कारणों का पता चल गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके निराकरण के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह). (क) और (ख) : जी, हां। विचाराधीन जांच रिपोर्ट 21 जून 1973 को प्रकाशित की गयी थी। दुर्घटनाओं के कारणों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

सम्बंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा विभिन्न सिफारिशों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए नागर विमानन के एक उपमहा-निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति का गठन कर दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	तिथि/दुर्घटना का स्थान	विमान की पंजीकरण संख्या/टाइप	परिचालक	दुर्घटना का कारण
1	26-1-1970 पालम हवाई अड्डे के निकट	9एन-ए०आर एफ—27	रायल नेपाल एयरलाइंस	आउटर मार्कर पार करने के पश्चात् अवतरण के अन्तिम चरणों में ओला तथा वृष्टि सहित तड़ित झंझा के कारण अप्रत्याशित गड़बड़ का सामना होने के कार्मिकों पश्चात् द्वारा अवतरण प्रयास को छोड़ देने में देर से कार्यवाही करना; तथापि, नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक के अनुसार संभावित कारण यह था कि तड़ित झंझा में क्षोभ तथा कर्षण इतने शक्तिशाली थे कि विमानचालक का सामान्य नियंत्रण नहीं रहा ।
2	14-6-1972 दिल्ली के निकट	जे०एल०-8012 डी०सी०-8	जापान एयरलाइंस	असामान्य उच्च गति से विमान का उतरना जो कि उड़ान कार्मिको द्वारा अन्तिम क्षणों तक महसूस नहीं किया गया था ।
3	11-88-1972 पालम हवाई अड्डे के निकट	वी०टी-डी०एम० ई एफ —27	इण्डियन-एयरलाइंस	विमानचालक की गलती से क्योंकि उस ने उड़ान तकनीक का गलत प्रयोग किया तथा आई० एल० एस० अवतरण प्रक्रिया का ठीक ढंग ने अनसरण नहीं किया ।

बुनकरों और विद्युतचालित करघों की विभिन्न काउंट के सूत की आवश्यकता और उसका वितरण

988. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में लाखों बुनकरों को सूत अलभ्य हो गया है ;

(ख) देश में बुनकरों को कितने काउंट का व विद्युतचालित करघों की कितने काउंट कितना कितना सूत चाहिए और इस समय कितना उपलब्ध है ; और

(ग) उन्हें किस आधार पर और किस तरीके से सूत का वितरण किया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्य) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उत्पादन में विशेषत: अधिक फाइन कांउंटों वाले धागे के उत्पादन में, भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, धागे पर कानूनी नियंत्रण की योजना 13 मार्च, 1973 को लागू की गई थी । हथकरघा तथा शक्तिचालित करघा क्षेत्र में धागे को कांउंट वार कुल कितनी आवश्यकता है यह इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है । मिलों द्वारा सिविल सुपुर्दगियों के लिए पैक किये कये धागे की उपलब्धता के आधार पर, मार्च से सितम्बर 1973 के महीनों के दौरान वितरण के लिए राज्य में स्थित हथकरघों तथा शक्ति चालित करघों की संख्या के आधार पर जो कि वस्त्रायुक्त के पास रजिस्टर्ड है, राज्य सरकारों को निम्नोक्त मात्राएं आंवटित की गई हैं :

हर्टैक्स	69,22 लाख किग्रा
वीविंग कोन्स	49,11 ,,

इन आंकडों में सहायक उद्योगों को आंवटित धागा तथा निर्यात के प्रयोजनों के लिए फैब्रिक्स, मैडअप्स तथा सिले सिलाएं वस्त्र तैयार करने के लिए हथकरघा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् तथा सूती वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् को आंवटित धागा शामिल नहीं है ।

(ग) धागे की कुल उपलब्धता तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में हथकरघों तथा शक्ति चालित करघों की संख्या, जो वस्त्र आयुक्त के रिकार्ड में ही के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों को वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा वल्क आवंटन किये जाते हैं । इसके बाद बुनकरों को वितरण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की परिक्षाओं में हिन्दी का वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग

989. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय बैंकिंग संस्थान इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडियन बैंकिंग) में राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों की परिक्षाओं में हिन्दी के वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग किये जाने के बारे में अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान नहीं की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को कब तक वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग): परीक्षा के विषयों के लिये उपर्युक्त हिन्दी की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मिलने से भारतीय बैंकर्स संस्थान ने उसके द्वारा ली जाने वाली परीक्षाओं के लिये हिन्दी को अभी तक विकल्प नहीं बनाया है । संस्थान की परिषद का विचार बैंकिंग और अन्य सम्बद्ध विषयों पर समुचित पाठ्य पुस्तक उपलब्ध होते ही इस विषय को समीक्षा करने का है ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि (ओवरटाइम) भत्ता देना

990. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1969 में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि (ओवरटाइम) के रूप में 19 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या बैंकों की विभिन्न शाखाओं में 'धीमे काम करो' आन्दोलन एवं स्टाफ की कमी के कारण इतनी भारी रकम समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में दी गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में बेरोजगारी की भीषण समस्या को देखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को 1969 से 1972 तक की अवधि के दौरान की गयी समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी की रकम इस प्रकार थी :—

वर्ष	रकम रुपये
1969	495.64 लाख
1970	488.48 लाख
1971	614.63 लाख
1972	711.36 लाख

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी के लिये बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये मुख्य कारण ये हैं :

(1) चूंकि भरती सम्बन्धी औपचारिकताओं में समय लगता है और कर्मचारियों में की जाने वाली वृद्धि काम की आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं कर पाती ।

(2) कई प्रकार के कार्य मौसमी किस्म के होते हैं ।

(3) काम का जोर एकसा नहीं रहता और रोज का काम रोज समाप्त करना जरूरी होता है ।

(4) सामान्य से अधिक अनुपस्थिति होना ।

(5) काम के घण्टों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा किये जाने वाले आन्दोलन ।

(6) कर्मचारियों की ओर से सहयोग न किया जाना ।

(7) नए नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुशलता प्राप्त करने में समय लगना ।

(8) कर्मचारियों द्वारा कई प्रकार के कामों को केवल समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी करने पर ही करने के लिये जोर दिया जाना ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने आमतौर से सूचना दी है कि यद्यपि कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी की पूरी तरह स्वीकृति न देना सम्भव नहीं है परन्तु समयोपरि भत्ते को सीमित करने के लिये उनके द्वारा विभिन्न उपाय अपनाए गए हैं जिनमें पर्यवेक्षण कार्य को और सख्त करना, प्रत्येक कार्यालय तथा प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के लिए समयोपरि भत्ते को अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करना, काम का अधिक समान वितरण करना और ऐसी शाखाओं में, जहां कर्मचारी की आवश्यता हो, अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है ।

वर्ष 1972-73 में इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

992. **श्री चिरंजीव झा** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स को वर्ष 1972-73 में जितना लाभ होने का अनुमान था, उसमें अब भारी कमी आ गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इसके प्रमुख कारण हैं :—

1. श्रमिक विवादों के परिणामस्वरूप सेवाओं का ठप्प होना।
2. विमान क्षेत्र की मरम्मत के कारण खजुराहों से होकर जाने वाले बोइंग-737 सेवा के परिचालन को निलम्बित करना।
3. एच० एस०-748 विमानों की डिलिवरी में विलंब।
4. अगस्त, 1972 में पालम के निकट एफ-37 विमान वी० टी० डी० एम० आई० का नष्ट हो जाना।
5. न्यूनतम बोनस में वृद्धि (अनुग्रहपूर्वक)।
6. अवतरण शुल्क में वृद्धि।
7. 1-10-72 से महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा विमानन ईंधन पर विक्रय कर में वृद्धि।

Arrears of Income-Tax in West Bengal

993. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge and mounting Income-tax arrears in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government's failure in realising the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The gross and net arrears of Income-tax in the Charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, West Bengal and Calcutta (Central) as on 31st March, 1971, 1972 and 1973 were as follows:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Arrears of Income tax as on	Amount	
	Gross Arrears	Net Arrears
31-3-1971	307·76	234·07
31-3-1972	318·49	184·15
31-3-1973	295·28	203·05

The break up of gross and net arrears as on the dates mentioned above is given in the attached statement.

(b) Inspite of the fact that concerted efforts are being made to realise these arrears, some of the major factors which impede their reduction or realisation are as follows:

(i) Amounts are pending settlement of Double Income-tax relief.

(ii) Amounts are due from companies under liquidation.

(iii) Amounts are due from persons who have left India.

(iv) Amounts are disputed in appeals though not covered by stay or instalments.

(v) Assets are attached but there are difficulties in selling them. For example:

(a) Ownership of attached properties is disputed, involving protracted litigation.

(b) There are either no buyers or the bids are too low when attached immovable properies are put to auction.

(c) Sale of shares of private limited companies is difficult because the shares are not freely transferable and there are few buyers when purchase means minority share-holding.

STATEMENT

Break-up of Gross and Net Arrears of Income-tax in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax West Bengal and Calcutta (Central.)

(Rupees in crores.)

	As on 31-3-1971	As on 31-3-1972	As on 31-3-1973
I. *Gross Arrears*	307·76	318·49	295·28
II. *Particulars of Arrears*			
1. Amounts not fallen due before the end of the quarters	32·36	64·29	35·48
2. Amounts claimed to have been paid as advance tax or as deduction at source which is awaiting adjustments/verification	2·90	2·61	2·35
3. Amounts for which stay has been granted.			
(*a*) By the Courts	8·41	13·15	10·23
(*b*) By the I.T. authorities.			
(*i*) Pending disposal of appeals (including amounts under protective assessments).	12·10	34·14	25·77
(*ii*) Pending disposal of settlement petitions	4·16	5·41	2·49
(*iii*) For other reasons	6·08	4·59	1·79
4. Amounts not covered by item 3 above for which instalments have been granted.			
(*i*) Pending disposal of appeals	2·67	4·92	4·03
(*ii*) Pending disposal of settlement petitions	0·50	1·77	1·1
(*iii*) For other reasons	4·51	3·46	8·92
Net arrears (I minus items 1, 2, 3 & 4 of Item II)	234·07	184·15	203·05
5. Amount pending settlement of D.I.T. or other relief claims	7·42	5·07	5·20
6. Amounts pending consideration for write-off/sealing down petition	5·54	8·47	9·04
7. Amount due from companies under liquidation	5·96	9·12	8·32
8. Amounts due from persons who have left India and/or not traceable and/or who have no known assets and/or whose assets vest with the Custodian of Evacuee Property Pakistan and/or who are involved in insolvency proceedings (excluding amounts covered by Item 6 above)	1·45	15·82	18·66
9. Arrears of E.P.T.	4·63	4·51	5·05
10. Arrears of B.P.T.	0·18	0·18	0·41
11. Amounts disputed in appeals/references but not stayed or covered by instalments	11·66	38·38	50·77
12. All other amounts in arrears	197·18	102·60	105·60
TOTAL	307·76	318·49	295·28

चिट फण्ड कम्पनियों तथा सेविंग यूनिटों में अनियमितताएं

995. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर चल रही चिट फण्ड कम्पनियों तथा सेविंग यूनिटों में गम्भीर अनियमितताएं हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : (क) और (ख) : अनियमितताओं का सम्बन्ध अन्य बातों के साथ , पुरस्कृत रकमों की जब वे देय होती हैं , अदायगी न किये जाने खाते तैयार करने की प्रणाली और रकमों का उन प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल करने से होता है जिनमें निवेदक अथवा फोरमैनों की रुचि होती है। जहां कहीं चिट फंड के बारे में स्थानीय कानून (अधिनियम) जैसे की तमिलनाडु आंध्र प्रदेश , केरल, दिल्ली, पान्डेचेरी और चण्डीगढ में लागू है वे सम्बन्ध राज्य सरकारों अथवा संघीय राज्य क्षेत्र की सरकारों के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं क्योंकि प्राथमिक रूप में अपने क्षेत्र में वे ही चिट फड के निरीक्षण और चित्रण से सम्बन्धित हैं। कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों की अवहेलना करने की स्थिति में कम्पनी कार्य विभाग द्वारा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। भारतीय रिर्जव बैंक से उन राज्य सरकारों से चिट फंड की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण करने हेतु ऐसे कानून बनाने का अनुरोध किया है जिन में उचित कानून नहीं हैं। बैंकिंग आयोग ने चिट फंडों का विनियमन करने के लिए कुछ सिफारिश की हैं जो कि सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Hooghly Bridge in Calcutta

996. **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned foreign exchange required for the second Hooghly Bridge in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned;

(c) whether the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned is far less than the amount asked by the Bridge authorities; and

(d) whether there was any consultation between the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the Department of Economic Affairs prior to the release of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Initially foreign exchange to the extent of £8,000 was released in favour of the Government of West Bengal for payment to M/s. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, London, Consulting Engineers, for the evaluation of tenders for the second Hooghly River Bridge Project. Subsequently, a sum of £58,000 was released to enable the State Government to meet certain immediate requirements of the consultants for the project. Pending further examination of the nature of consultancy and other related arrangements, the State Government authorities have been requested not to enter into any further firm contractual arrangements involving foreign exchange.

(d) No, Sir. However, the Roads Wing of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport which is the concerned technical authority was associated in this matter.

Measures to unearth Black Money

997. SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government to unearth black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The steps, both legislative and administrative, taken by Government to unearth black money in the country in recent times are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Measures to unearth black money taken in recent times

Legislative Measures:

1. As a result of the interim report submitted by the Wanchoo Committee, certain provisions for preventing tax evasion were enacted through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972. This Act provides for acquisition of immovable properties where they have been under-valued at the time of transfer, as such under-valuation facilitates generation and circulation of black money.

2. Independent of the Wanchoo Committee's report, another provision made in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972 is that no suit to enforce any right in respect of any property held *benami* shall be instituted in any court by or on behalf of any person unless he has disclosed the income from the property in his income-tax return or has disclosed the property in his wealth-tax return or he gives a notice containing certain prescribed particulars to the I.T.O. Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972 also provides certain measures for strengthening the valuation machinery of the Department to check tax evasion through under-valuation.

3. Some measures against tax evasion have also been introduced by the Finance Act, 1972. These are:—

(i) Tightening the provisions relating to exemption of income and wealth of charitable and religious trusts.

(ii) Taxation of casual and non-recurring income including winnings from lotteries, cross-word puzzles, races, card-games, etc.

(iii) Deduction of tax at source authorities, statutory corpotractors by Government, local authorities, statutory corporations and companies.

(iv) A provision has been made to enable the Central Government to enter into tax treaties with foreign countries for exchange of information for preventing evasion or avoidance of all direct taxes and recovery thereof.

4. Some other legislative steps taken after 1st April, 1971, may also be mentioned:

(a) Through the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970, which came into force from 1st April, 1971, delay in filing a return of income where net tax payable is in excess of Rs. 3,000/- has been made punishable with one year's rigorous imprisonment or with fine or with both.

(b) Wilful failure to produce books of accounts and documents has also been made

punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

5. According to the Finance Act, 1973 which has recently been passed by Parliament, certain new measures for tackling tax evasion have been introduced. These measures include partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income for tax purposes, enlargement of the scope of tax deduction at source in certain cases of payment and separate tax treatment of the H.U.F. under certain conditions.

6. The fight against black money is continuing and the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 contains many further steps in this direction.

Administrative Measures:

1. There has been a continuous increase in the number of searches made by the Income-tax Department. As against 195 searches in 1970-71 resulting in seizure of assets worth Rs. 140 lakhs, there were 516 searches in 1971-72 resulting in seizure of assets worth Rs. 243 lakhs. In the year 1972-73, the number of searches was 532 and seizure of assets Rs. 454 lakhs.

2. Prosecutions for concealment of income in glaring cases of tax evasion are also being launched wherever there is a chance of success. The number of prosecutions in 1971-72 was 13. The number approved during the year 1972-73 was 50. Prosecutions actually launched were 22.

3. As a considerable amount of unaccounted money has been utilised for construction of new properties, an intensive survey has been ordered regarding newly constructed properties in urban areas. Recently searches were organised in Bombay in the cases of parties associated with building construction industry, resulting in seizure of valuable assets and voluminous incriminating documents.

4. Powers u/s 133A of the Income-tax Act are also being utilised more frequently and instructions have been issued to carry out intensive surveys of professional assessees who have escaped the tax net. Special instructions have also been issued regarding tackling of tax evasion in the case of professional people. Selective survey of urban property and persons engaged in professions is being given high priority. From June 1972 to May 1973 more than 86,000 cases were added as a result of such survey.

5. In view of the summary assessment scheme which has been introduced statutorily from 1st April, 1971, the available manpower is being utilised for better investigation of the bigger cases.

6. A Special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) for keeping a watch over the tax assessment of big business houses in the country. To start with, the Cell will be dealing with only two industrial houses. Proposals are on hand to expand this Cell considerably. The Cell will collate all relevant information regarding these groups, give guidance to the officers assessing these groups and also conduct research into the techniques of tax evasion or avoidance practised by them. This Cell is being expanded in order to cover more business houses.

7. Under the provision for acquisition of immovable properties introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972, proceedings have been initiated in more than 580 cases so far since the introduction of the provision in the statute book.

8. New Reward Rules which are more liberal than the old Rules have been promulgated recently and as a result it is hoped that the collection of information regarding tax evasion will be speeded up.

Loan paid by Nationalised Banks to Consumers, Peasants, Artisans and Small Industrialists in Faizabad Division of U.P.

998. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned and actually paid by nationalised banks to the poor middle class consumers, peasants, artisans, small industrialists in Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh, so far; and

(b) how many applications for loan from Faizabad Division are pending with the nationalised banks and the time likely to be taken to dispose them of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The available information in regard to outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks to agriculture, small scale industries and retail trade as at the end of June, 1972, in different districts of Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of District	Agriculture	Small-scale Industries	Retail trade
1. Faizabad	4·65	20·32	3·66
2. Barabanki	12·04	1·12	1·76
3. Sultanpur	0·64	0·23	0·55
4. Pratapgarh	0·87	1·53	1·02
5. Gonda	8·29	47·83	5·20
6. Bahraich	3·76	3·45	7·88
	30·25	74·48	20·07

The above information is based on returns submitted by 54 out of 79 offices located in Faizabad Division.

(b) The periodical returns submitted by the scheduled commercial banks to the Reserve Bank of India do not provide for information relating to pending applications.

Development of Tourism in Ayodhya during Fifth Plan

999. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the plans formulated for the development of tourism in Ayodhya, the former capital of Awadh and the birth place of Lord Rama, in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the specific steps being taken to give priority to the development of this tourist spot in view of its historic importance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Within the limited resources it is hardly possible for the Department of Tourism to develop the large number of places of historical and archaeological importance in which the country abounds. There is, at present no proposal to develop tourist facilities in Ayodhya in the Central Sector.

Rise in Prices in Gujarat

1000. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been record price rise in Gujarat State for the last 12 months;

(b) if so, whether survey conducted by the Union Government has revealed that there was 100 per cent price rise in Gujarat State alone;

(c) if so, the reasons for this high price rise there; and

(d) the steps taken to check this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). According to the All India Industrial Workers Consumer Price Index between May 1972 and May 1973 there was a rise of 21.1 per cent in the index for Ahmedabad and of 28.4 per cent in the index for Bhavanagar. During the same period, the All India Index rose by 16.3 per cent.

(c) The reasons for the price rise in Gujarat are the same as in other parts of the country, namely, the drought conditions during the last one year which have led to shortfalls in the production of such essential commodities as foodgrains and vegetable oilseeds.

(d) Apart from larger releases of foodgrains to the drought effected areas, the following measures have been taken by the Government to hold prices in check:

(i) Augmentation of the availability of essential consumer goods through imports and programmes for higher indigenous production;

(ii) making available foodgrains to larger numbers of people, particularly the vulnerable sections of the society, through opening fair price shops in rural areas and inaccessible places, and increased releases of major foodgrains at subsidised prices;

(iii) equitable distribution of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices through operation of price and distribution controls;

(iv) securing economies in Government expenditure, particularly non-developmental expenditure, so as to reduce the necessity for deficit financing as also to mop up excess purchasing power in the economy;

(v) raising the cost of bank credit by way of increasing the Bank Rate from 6 to 7 per cent from May 30, 1973, and higher interest on bank advances to industry and trade;

(vi) strengthening of the regulatory measures for curtailing availability of bank advances, *e.g.*, through raising the reserve ratio and the net liquidity ratio, and limiting the use of credit to genuine production requirements.

12.05 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION

(Procedure)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to say something about the procedure on Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot write to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already written to you.

MR. SPEAKER: If you send any suggestion, I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When I raised the Calling Attention yesterday on the import of foodgrains from USA, I made the point that it has been given extensive coverage in the press and the AIR bulletin also referred to it. The Minister of Agriculture contradicted me and said that none from the Government leaked out the decisions of the Cabinet. I know from authoritative sources that on the 25th at Krishi Bhavan all the press representatives were briefed about it. Such things should never happen when a Calling Attention motion is tabled.

MR. SPEAKER: He can write to me in the matter.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED REPRESSIVE MEASURES BY THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The reported repressive measures adopted by the Aligarh Muslim University authorities at the behest of the Central Government against the students of the University.'

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The House would recall that I had made a statement on April, 16, 1973 regarding the circumstances leading to the closure of the Aligarh Muslim University by the Vice-Chancellor on April 5, 1973. The Executive Council of the University, at its meeting held on April 7, 1973 decided that the students and members of the staff who created trouble in the Campus be identified and disciplinary action taken against them.

The Discipline Committee of the University at its meeting held on April 22, 1973, after considering the reports of the Provests and the Proctor, decided to issue show-cause notices to the delinquent students. The Committee again met on May 3, 1973 and considered the cases of 27 students involved in the incidents and found 21 of them guilty of various charges. The Committee further decided that fresh show-cause notices should be served on 5 students; and proceedings against one of the students be dropped. Of the 21 students found guilty, names of 12 were removed from rolls of the University with immediate effect. Five of these were not to be admitted to the University or its maintained institutions in future, two were not to be admitted till the beginning of the session 1975-76 and 5 were not to be admitted till the beginning of the session 1974-75: the remaining 9 students were issued warnings. Of the 5 students to whom fresh show-cause notices were issued, 3 were found guilty of various charges and their names were removed from the rolls of the University and they were not to be admitted till the beginning

of the session 1974-75; one was issued warning and the case of one student is pending. All the students were given due opportunity of personal hearing before action was taken. Ten of these 15 students preferred an appeal to the Executive Council. The Council carefully considered their case. It, however, found that the appeallants' contentions were devoid of force and upheld the action already taken against them. Accordingly, the Council rejected the appeals.

From the above facts it can be seen that the University has acted with due restraint in accordance with its proeedures and has not adopted repressive measures. The University is an autonomous body. The question of its acting on the behest of Government has, however, no reason to disagree with the steps taken by the University authorities in the given situation.

Under Section 36A of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972, any student whose name has been removed from the rolls of the University may prefer an appeal to the Executive Council, which may confirm, modify or reverse the decision taken by the Vice-Chancellor or the Discipline Committee. Any dispute arising out of any disciplinatry action taken by the University against a student shall at the request of such student, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration. A student who feels aggrieved by an order of the University has a remedy open to him in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The charge of characterising disciplinary action by the University authorities as "repressive measures" is, therefore, unfounded.

The House will be glad to know that the University has already reopened and is functioning normally.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, there are certain patent discrepancies in the statement of the Minister. First of all, he started by saying somewhere that the University is an autonomous body. I would like to remind the Minister that the University was an autonomous body and, thanks to him and the ugly Act that he bull-dozed through Parliament, it ceases to be an autonomous body. Now, it is merely a political plaything of the Education Ministry.

Then, the Minister has twice in his statement talked about repressive measures not being there. I think, it was rather his conscience, guilty or otherwise, that was speaking than a statement of facts concerning the Aligarh University. If it were not so, why did he imagine that there were repressive measures going on? When he says, there are no repressive measures going on and he gives us a statement, this long, full of all goody-goody things that this Government is capable of doing, there is a total silence to mention that at least three students and one clerk have been detained in jail under the blackest Act that this Parliament has ever passed, that is, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

Of course, the Minister will turn up and say that this has nothing to do with the University which is autonomous or with his Ministry which he will maintain is detached from the rest of the Government, or plead that this Government is detached from the provincial Government. I can see all the beautiful patterns of excuses that have been woven through the administration and this Government to keep passing the buck from one to the other, not taking responsibility for anything.

We had only this morning a very shameless example of a Minister talking about some ministerial-level decisions that were taken. This is a question of passing the buck from

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one to the other. But he cannot do it here. The administration of U.P. is a Central matter and this Government is, therefore, directly responsible for its administration.

I suggest to the Minister that he should reply to the question as to how in a civilised society, in the year of our Lord 1973, after 26 years of Independence, they still use such black weapons—Naze, K. G. B. and N.K.V.D. weapons—against innocent students in this country. It is too horrid.

Can you imagine the mentality of people who will take this as an excuse for jeering, for laughing, when innocent students are put in jail without trial, without accusation, without any reason, under the Act that was created to protect the security of this country? And you call them representatives of the people. (*Interruptions*) Listen to them. Everything is politics, including their grin. Their grin is the most political of all, being paid for, of course.

I would like to give you a little background about Aligarh University. The trouble started when the Education Minister, Prof. Nurul Hasan, happened to find his way into Aligarh University. Today, I am being blamed that the trouble started when I went to Aligarh University. But the trouble started when the Minister joined. He wanted to create a pink empire for himself and he started introducing into the University all manner of people, of his way of thinking, leftists and communists, whom he wanted to infiltrate into the University. Thank God, the students of the University would not have it? The tussle that has been going on here is merely a tussle of the students wanting to keep the 'reds' out of the University and the Minister wanting to introduce 'reds' into the University. This is the basic problem.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): They want him there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think Mr. Banerjee will ever qualify for a professorship. Why should he interrupt?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I do not claim it. Let Mr. Piloo Mody claim everything. They are better qualified than him. A pro-communist is better qualified than him.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is what happened. Forty-four students were protesting outside the Prime Minister's house. Is it any offence to protest outside the Prime Minister's house? Is this not a daily occurrence? Every day we see people sitting in *dharna*, people sitting on hunger fast, at the Prime Minister's house, people taking processions to the Prime Minister's house. Why do they all go to the Prime Minister's house? Because, this Government has left everything to the Prime Minister; these Ministers have left everything to the Prime Minister; this country has left everything to the Prime Minister; the States have left everything to the Prime Minister. Therefore, if you have a complaint, you have to go to the Prime Minister's house. 44 students had gone to the Prime Minister's house; when they were peacefully sitting there in *dharna*, they were arrested and put in jail for 23 days. Have you ever heard of it? For 23 days these were put in jail and at the end, 43 of them were released and one of them has been charged under MISA. I do not want to go into the whole history. But the fact of the matter is that actions which took place on the 3rd March were finally reported 49 days later. I do not know what they have made of the University over there.

I find that the University was all of a sudden closed down. Personally I cannot see one good logical reason

why the University was closed down. There was no trouble going on. Some incidents had taken place a month or two before, but the University was closed down out of sheer vindictive arrogance and show of power--this Minister and his Government were showing these boys their power so that they might not defy the authority of the University. This was the only reason. These innocent boys were kept dangling for two months and were told, 'You are likely to lose one year'. In your days, Sir, if you had been told that you stood to lose one year, you also would have been considerably agitated over the matter. Examinations were going on peacefully.... (*Interruptions.*)

I know each one of these innocent boys personally; each one of these boys has been at one time or the other described as 'undesirable'. I ask you, if these boys are undesirable, who is desirable in this country.

I would like to read to you some choice extracts from the notice under section 8 of the MISA that was issued to one of those students, the President of the Union, Mr. Arif Mohemed. It says:

> "You have been instigating the Muslim students of the Aligarh Muslim University..."

Please see the language.

> "..to do bidding of yourself and your communal-minded associates including Sarvashri Mushtaq Ahmed, Akhtar-ul-Wassy, Asim Siddiqi and others. You have been inciting the Muslim students of the Aligarh Muslim University to resort to violence and thereby cause a serious threat to maintenance of public order...."

These are the professions and the protestations of a Government which prides itself of calling itself secular? In an official document, in an official order issued by a responsible magistrate to an innocent student, they are charging him with 'Communal-mindedness'. I think, it is a shame on every one of you here. You talk about keeping communal peace, you talk about keeping secularism in the country; you want secularism only because it can get you a few votes; so that you can play dice with it. You do not know what secularism is nor do you believe in it?

The notice reads: "Being at large is a grave threat to public order." After the incidents that had occurred on March 3, they were at large and many of them are still at large and they were at large all the way till july 9 and there was no threat to public order. Yet these are the infructuous arguments that are advanced by the Ministers and Magistrates alike.

> "If the Government did not concede the demands of the Muslim students, the Aligarh Muslim University would be reduced to ashes like the Lucknow University."

That is one of the charges that has been made by this Magistrate. I would like to know one thing. It is a fact that Lucknow University, at any rate part of it, was reduced to ashes. If it was reduced to ashes, I do not find any such action having been taken by Lucknow University or by the State Government against those who actually did burn down the University. But, in order to hypothetically protect Aligarh University from being burnt down, some students are being put away under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. I really wonder whether the only way to run Universities is to put all the students in jails so that perhaps the Ministers can go there and educate themselves.'

I wrote to the District Magistrate of Aligarh saying that I wanted to go and visit these students in jail. In the usual bureaucratese which is

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very common nowadays, I received all manner of devious replies which stopped me from seeing the students in jail. I suggest that you, Sir, as the Custodian of this House, direct the Government that when members of Parliament at any rate want to see any persons in jail even though they are detained under MISA, they should be allowed to do so. They can have their posse of secret servicemen listening to it if they want... (*Interruptions*). They boy's father went to see him and he was also insulted. There were five students who went to meet the Vice-Chancellor at the airport. They were thrown out of the airport like urchins. What sort of Government is this? What sort of repressive measures are these?

I would like to demand from the Minister a few things.

(1) A high-level inquiry—an independent inquiry—be held as to why the University was closed down.

(2) Withdrawal of all these ugly acts of the so-called Disciplinary Committee which is a pocket-borough of the Minister about rustications and externment of students, about recognition of the students' union and about allowing those debarred from doing so to appear in the examinations.

I would like the immediate release of all the students detained under MISA. If anything, you have to change the orders and the law under which they are detained. You can detain them under any other law but you cannot use that Act about which the Minister gave an assurance in Parliament and outside Parliament that it will be used only to preserve national security and not against innocent students who are more honourable than any hon. Member of this House.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Including you.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, including me—Something you should learn to say occasionally.

Ultimately I want a further assurance, this time, from no less a person than the Prime Minister, that this MISA will be used only with the greatest caution, with the greatest care and only on confirmed, known, hardened criminals and people who are undermining the national security of this country, and not on innocent students.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The hon. Member has always been very kind, and therefore, Sir, you must have noticed that he had tabled this Calling Attention Motion in order to express his own views in strong words. I will deal with the matters which are raised in the Calling Attention Motion. I would read out this portion. The Motion refers to two points: The reported repressive measures adopted by the Aligarh Muslim University authorities. This is the operative part.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I agree, you have scored a debating point.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: You are always so generous. The second point is this, that I have to make a statement and to clarify any points which the hon. Member may wish to raise in regard to the actions taken by the University authorities and the actions taken by the district authorities. If the hon. Member wishes to know more about it, he may very kindly ask my colleague the Minister for Home Affairs who deals with these matters.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, I hope you will permit another Calling-Attention Motion on this. It is to be the Home Ministry next time.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If you take out the references which have

been made to the arrests under MISA or the arrests that were made in front of Prime Minister's house in Delhi, then, the actual points that have been raised by the Hon. Member are very few indeed. He has referred to the closing down of the university all of a sudden after a month of the actual incidents. The incident was on 3rd March and subsequent days and the university was closed down on 5th April. That point has already been discussed in the House when I made my statement on 16th April. I would not like to repeat what I said earlier except for one point, that the students were told that they were being faced with a loss of one year. It was not that somebody else was threatening them with loss of one year. The fact of the matter was that examinations which should have been completed by the end of December were still going on till the 5th April. Now, if the university authorities had not taken suitable action then when would the teaching for the second semester have taken place? When would the second semester examinations have taken place? When would results have been announced? All these problems were there. The Vice Chancellor wanted them to work out a time schedule so that by end of the session 1973-74 no time of the students would be lost. When there is the semester system there is hardly any time to be lost. In Aligarh the new schedule of teaching for the examinations that has been worked out is really a tight schedule and I earnestly hope that the students will accept this schedule and work according to it so that loss of one year is no longer there and they will be able to make up the lost time.

Lastly, I am afraid, Government is unable to accept the demand for a high level independent enquiry because no facts have been presented which suggest that the University authorities have not acted on the basis of adequate evidence or on the basis of a judicious view of the happenings as a whole in the interest of the university. For the same reason I am unable to accept the demand that we should pressurise the University into withdrawing the action that the university has taken for specific disciplinary charges. As I said in my main statement, if any student feels that the executive council has not acted properly and that there is a dispute arising out of disciplinary action, he can always demand a tribunal of arbitration which can go through all the records of the case and see if there is any miscarriage of justice or any unfairness, and if there is, it can certainly set aside the decision of the executive council, because the verdict of the tribunal would be binding on all parties concerned.

I would again state that the demand in regard to the MISA is something on which it would not be proper for me to comment.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order.....

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): There cannot be any point of order during a call-attention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point or order arises out of the reply of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not have this practice of allowing points of order during the question Hour and call-attention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Shri Piloo Mody had specially raised the question why they were arrested under the MISA. The hon. Minister of Education is unable to reply. So, the Home Minister should come and reply. Yesterday, in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister Shri K. C. Pant had said that the MISA would never be used against any individual but only against hoarders.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why does he get up in this manner? This is no point of order at all. Let him please sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why have they derecognised the students' union?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If additional supplementaries are asked..

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is not additional. It was there in my original question. The hon. Minister had forgotten it. I was just reminding him. Helpful as usual, I am reminding him.

MR. SPEAKER: In his speech also he had mentioned about the derecognition of the students' union.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Manka). Why have they suspended the students' union?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: We have not suspended....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The university authorities have done so.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The university authorities have suspended it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Why?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is the function of the university authorities.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Under the same law, I suspend this Government.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: They have suspended the students' union because of certain irregularities, mainly financial, on which inquiries are going on. It would not be fair on my part to start giving the details of the alleged financial irregularities until the inquiry has been completed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Cock-and-bull excuses.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय :, पिछले सत्र में मैंने पांच दफा काल अटेन्शन नोटिस दिया था । क्या आप ने उनको छात्र यूनियन को नोटिस दिया था ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: If I show you the financial irregularities of his Ministry, he would also have to be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister had listened to the hon. Member with patience when he was speaking. The hon. Member did not spare him on any matter. Now, let the hon. Member listen to the hon. Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have been helping him all along.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Therefore, I am unable to accept the demand for either a high-powered inquiry or for directing the university to withdraw the action especially because the matters in which the Government can intervene are only those which can come under something which would attract the various provisions of the university Act where the Visitor can order an inquiry; and the cases that have been referred to, do not attract those provisions.

Before I sit down, I would like to say with all the emphasis at my command that it is a totally unacceptable view that the university has ceased to be autonomous. The university is very much an autonomous organisation and is in no case being subjected to any pressure from this Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है । आप यह नई कार्य प्रणाली चला रहे हैं । राजस्थान में कानून टूट गया है .....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow it. I have not allowed it. Only two members were allowed.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): As regards the Calling attention motion as it has been worded—this is not the one that was given notice of by me; it has been differently worded; I think it is on the pattern of the one submitted by Shri Piloo Mody.

MR. SPEAKER: He may ask a question on the motion as it is.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Apart from the considerations that have been brought to be discussed in this issue, there is a general feeling that the student community at Aligarh needs be reassured and the element of uncertainty needs be eliminated. I am very happy that yesterday the hon. Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha in which he said that regarding Aligarh Muslim University he was going, or was willing, to have a change, an amendment in the Act for the States to the effect that 50 per cent of the student representatives on the Court might be directly elected by the students. This is a welcome change and I think steps like this may future enhance the confidence of students in the working of the University. At present, this is not so.

The unfortunate incidents that led to the closure of the University on April 5, 1973 seem to be pushed in the background when a student leader, Shri Mushtaq Ahmed Khan, Vice-President of the Students' Union, wrote a letter to the Prime Minister where in he said that in the larger interest of national integration and in deference to the advice tendered by the elders, they were withdrawing the agitation. The agitation was withdrawn on June 13, 1973.

This was a wise step on the part of the students. I think this should have been the right line to be followed up by the university authorities to further restore confidence in the student community there and elsewhere in the country.

Even after that, various shades of political things have been given to this question and at various levels it has been considered. The National Students' Union at Bombay passed a resolution regarding this. Similarly, Bihar Muslim bodies, conferences and all that have also done something like this to condemn communalism.

I would like to detach the politi or communal aspect of the situati and focus attention on the educationa aspect. Students of Aligarh feel that there is some uncertainty about the examinations which are proposed to be held this October. I would like the Minister to reassure them that the examinations at the end of the semester would definitely be held. The university authorities also should give an assurance to this effect. There should be no lurking doubt in the minds of the students that there is any possibility of mischief anywhere (*Interruptions*).

As an educationist, I would like students to appear and pass examinations and get through only when they deserve a pass and not otherwise. Secondly in the course of the discussion, I have found that Shri Piloo Mody has tried to call it a political plaything. I would like to request the hon. Minister to assure the House, the entire country and the student community in particular, irrespective of university or religion, to whichever they might belong, that the universi-

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

ties in our country, much less—Aligarh University, would never be turned into political playthings.

I would like him to identify the sources of trouble which turned this University and other universities into political plaything. It should not be allowed. I would like a specific answer on this and a specific assurance that in the future this is not to be turned into a political debate.

I think if students can be reassured that they are going to be treated as students and not as ordinary criminals, that would be the right thing because there is an increasing awareness coming in the country. I would request the Minister to cast his glance wide and look at the broad spectrum. Students of Aligarh University have a feeling—I have same proof to this effect—that they are concerned with the rise in prices. Yesterday there was a news item from Trivandrum which said that students there are now forcing down strikes in educational institutions because of food scarcity and rise in prices. This is some sort of injection from outside.

I would like Universities to be insulated from this and their attention focused only on studies and academic aspects. Here are portents for future mischief. I would like the Minister to do all that is in his power to reassure the student community at Aligarh that the students arrested there would be treated as students in addition to their being treated according to the law. But the provisions of law should be a subsidiary thing because we have to maintain the universities, we have to assure the student community the world over that the arm of the Vice-Chancellor is not the arm of the policeman, that the Vice-Chancellor has love and fellow-feeling and goodwill in his heart and not the police rod in his hand. Unless we give this assurance, universities, much less Aligarh University, may not function.

There is a demand made by Shri Piloo Mody about the recognition of the Students' Union. I do not go into that aspect. This Students' Union has been derecognised. But what about the next Students' Union? When would it be elected? The students should be given an assurance that they would be permitted to hold elections to the Students' Union in the near future in an atmosphere of certainty, in an atmosphere of faith in the working of the institution, and by that time, if the hon. Minister is able to bring forward these amendments ensuring that 50 per cent of the representatives of the Students' Union in the Court is directly elected, it will further enhance the prestige and faith of students in the Court and in the Academic and Executive Councils. With all these steps, I think it should be possible for the university atmosphere to be toned up.

The main malaise at present affecting the University of Aligarh is neither communal nor political, though attempts are being made to turn it either into a political or a communal situation; it is educational. If the students are treated as units of education, and if education is regarded as the process which enables the community to open itself out to its individuals and make all the individuals participants in that activity, I think the Aligarh University or the historical character of this university can also be preserved, and the university may become a model university, because I find, and I pay a tribute to the students of the Aligarh University here—that whereas in certain other universities much more violence has been done, the students of the Aligarh University have risen to the occasion, and tendered an apology. For instance the letter to the Prime Minister, from which I have just quoted, is evidence of that. I think

that this element of confidence would be further enhanced.

PROF S. NURUL HASAN: I am afraid there is some misunderstanding in the impression which the hon. Member got regarding the statement I made in the other House. I did not say that the Government proposes to bring about an amendment to the Aligarh Muslim University Act. What I stated was, if the university executed council were to bring about amendments to the statutes, among other matters, in regard to the constitution of the various university bodies, then the Government would be prepared to make a favourable recommendation to the Visitor that his approval may be granted. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER: It comes to that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Technically I must correct the position.

AN HON. MEMBER: All the newspapers said it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Only one newspaper was unable to distinguish between the Act and the statutes, and all the other newspapers reported it correctly.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have no hand in motivating them? Can you assure us?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have suggested to the executive council after I met the delegation of the teachers' association of the university. I did so in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, and I felt that out of deference to the views expressed by the teachers, association on the number of changes, if they were acceptable to the university community and the council of the university, then, I would be quite prepared to make a favourable recommendation to the Visitor. I have also had discussions with them, but I cannot obviously say exactly what is the form in which the university will put forward the proposals. Even though my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody has said that I run the university, unfortunately, I do not; and I have no intention of running the university.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No collaboration between you and the university authorities with regard to the amendments?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I have suggested it to them, but then it has to be their decision, because I discussed it with the staff association in front of the Vice-Chancellor.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why not amend the Act? You promised in this House to bring in amendments to the Act. Kindly consider it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: If the hon. Member would recall the speech that I made then, he would remember that I had said, that so far as various university bodies are concerned, there is in built mechanism whereby the university could keep on amending the statutes from time to time as the need arises or when it is felt that there are difficulties in the working of the statutes. That is why in all the Central Universities Acts, the constitution is not given in the Act itself but is given in the statutes so that there is no rigidity in the organisation of the university.

In regard to examination dates, the University has already published a programme of teaching, of examinations, appointments in the academic session 1973-74 and I understand that

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

the teaching community is making every effort to see that the time which has been lost is made up.

MR. SPEAKER: The Member whose name is here and who spoke is yet awaiting your reply; you are replying to interrupting Members.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I am replying to my friend Mr. Parashar and he made this point.

I entirely agree with Shri Parashar that this university or any other university should not be allowed to become a political plaything. On an earlier occasion in this House I had made this statement that I would not like to be a party to making the students a football in the political playfield; I entirely agree with his views.

He also said that a student should be treated as a student and not as a criminal. With that broad sentiment I find myself in agreement, but with the proviso that if a student does not realise his duty as a student and the dignity of being a student and indulges in criminal acts and breaks the law of the land, he should not think that he is above the law and is a special kind of citizen, because I do not think that students should behave in an undignified manner. I have no doubt that the attitude of the Vice-Chancellor at Aligarh is that of a very affectionate father and he has been taking an extremely lenient view of even some of the activities of the students who do not deserve that amount of leniency.

So far as the student union is concerned, it has been suspended; it is not that it is wound up and a new union has to be created. It has been suspended for a brief period; after that it will start functioning in a normal manner.

12.48 hrs.

'RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (*Query*)

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे काम रोको प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय करें उसके पहले आप दो मिनट मुझको सुन लीजिये। अगर आप को मेरा तर्क जंच तो आप उसको स्वीकार कीजिये। मैं कारण बताता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस को इन आर्डर होल्ड नहीं करता।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुन लेने के बाद उस को रिजेक्ट कीजिये। मैं आपके अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं देता हूं। यह तर्क या बहस की जगह है। आप मेरे तर्क को सुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में मुझको शक हो तब मैं सुनने को तैयार हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप इसलिए स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे कि यह स्टेट्स का मसला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उन को रिजेक्ट कर दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरा कांस्टिट्यूशनल प्वाइंट भी सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं, यह मैं दो महीने से देख रहा हूं। तीसरी और चौथी लोक सभा में स्पीकर सारी बात को सुनते थे और बाद में कहा करते थे कि मैं नहीं मानता हूं, मैं इसको नामंजूर करता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उस वक्त स्पीकर नहीं था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आखिर यह कौन सा तरीका है कि आप सुनेंगे नहीं ? यह बहस की जगह है । सुनने के बाद अस्वीकार कर दीजिये ।

आप को डिसक्रीशन है, लेकिन discretion has to be used discreetly.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very clear about the Constitutional position.

श्री मधु लिमये : संविधान का आर्टिकल 256 इस प्रकार है:

"The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose."

मेरा एक ही मुद्दा है कि यह संसद्, राजस्थान की विधान सभा, राजस्थान की सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार, ये सब कानून के राज्य और संविधान पर आधारित हैं । आज सवेरे मुझे दो टेलीफ़ोन आये कि सेशन जज ने दो सौ लोगों को बेल देने का आर्डर जारी किया, मगर कार्यकारिणी कहती है कि सेशन जज के निर्णय के बावजूद हम बेल नहीं देंगे । एक सेशन जज कोर्ट में यह कहने के लिए बाध्य हो गये कि आप अपने लोगों को सरन्डर न करवायें क्योंकि ऐसा होने पर मैं बेल का आदेश देने के बाद भी उन को छुड़वाने की स्थिति में नहीं हूं । इस तरह कानून का राज्य खत्म हो जाता है ।

कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया है, लेकिन कार्यपालिका नहीं मान रही है । संविधान में लिखा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सब सिविल अधिकारी मदद देंगे । क्या संविधान में लिखा है कि जिला कोर्ट को मदद नहीं दी जायेगी ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप गृह मंत्रालय से जानकारी हासिल कीजिए कि क्या राजस्थान में कानून का राज्य खत्म हुआ है या नहीं । उस के बाद आप मेरे स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय कीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: He can go to the higher court. These matters have nothing to do with this Parliament.

12.52 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WEALTH-TAX ACT, INCOME-TAX ACT, ESTATE DUTY ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): On behalf of Shri K. R. Ganesh I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 327(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5198/73.]

(2) A copy of the Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 369(E)

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1973, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5199/73.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 461 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5200/73.]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

(i) The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1973.

(ii) Notification No. S.O. 1612 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973, making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 771(E) dated the 29th December, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5201/73.]

(5) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 343(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5202/73.]

(6) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O 344(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1973, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5202/73.]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Banks (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973.

(ii) The Post Office Savings Banks (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 725 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5203/73.]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 485 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1973.

(ii) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 560 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5204/73.]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 231(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 255(E) to 265(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1973

together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1973, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) The Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 286(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 306(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 341(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 727 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5205/73.]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 250(E), 251(E), 252(E), 253(E), and 254(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 322(E) and 323(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 533 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 605 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 606 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 654 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5206/73.]

(11) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1972 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5207/73.]

(12) (i) A copy of Notification No. G.O. Ms. 81 published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 26th April, 1973 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Rules, 1939, under sub-section (6) of section 16 of the Andhra Pradesh Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explainting the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5208/73.]

(13) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1973 (No. 6 of 1973) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 12th June, 1973, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 13th June, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5209/73.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF CASHEW CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD., AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CARDAMOM ACT, EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1971-72 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5210/73.]

(2) A copy of the Cardamom (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5211/73].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Dried Fish (Inspection Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1141 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1973.

(ii) The Export of Carpets (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1488 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1973.

(iii) The Export of Cashew Kernels (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1621 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(iv) The Export of Bright Steel Bars (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1622 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(v) The Export of Fish and Fish Products (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1625 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(vi) The Export of Frozen Lobster Tails (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1626 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(vii) The Export of Dried Shark Fins and Dried Fishmaws (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1627 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(viii) The Export of Cashew Kernels (Inspedtion) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1628 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(ix) The Export of Frog Legs (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1629 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(x) The Export of Gum Karaya (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1630 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(xi) The Export of De-oiled Rice Bran (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1631 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1973.

(xii) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 1693 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1973.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5212/73].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Fourth Lok Sabha	
(i) Statement No. XXVIII	Sixth Session, 1968
(ii) Statement No. XXXI	Seventh Session, 1969
(iii) Statement No. XXX	Eighth Session, 1969
(iv) Statement No. XXVIII	Ninth Session, 1969
(v) Statement No. XXXI	Tenth Session, 1970
(vi) Statement No. XXI	Twelfth Session, 1970
Fifth Lok Sabha	
(vii) Statement No. XXII	Second Session, 1971
(viii) Statement No. XIV	Third Session, 1971
(ix) Statement No. XIII	Fourth Session, 1972
(x) Statement No. VII	Fifth Session, 1972
(xi) Statement No. V	Sixth Session, 1972
(xii) Statement No. III	Seventh Session, 1973
(xiii) Statement No. IV	Seventh Session, 1973

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5213/73].

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENTS SHOWING REPLIES TO RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN CHAPTER V OF EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF S. C. AND S. T.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): I beg to lay on the Table Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the replies to the recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes relating to action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Bank of India, which were not furnished by Government in time for inclusion in the Report.

12.55 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 30th July, 1973, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Papers.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

() Discussion on the Resolution given notice of by the Minister of Home Affairs seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Sales-Tax Bill, 1973

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I would request you to convey to the Finance Minister our feeling that this House wishes to discuss the Pay Commission's Report immediately after the Finance Minister returns. Simultaneously this discussion should also include the question of payment of bonus to all Government employees.

We were assured in this House by the then Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar, that this question was before the Pay Commission even though we said that it was not before the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission Report has not dealt with this problem at all. We want that bonus should be paid to all Central Government employees. So, these two items should be discussed on the return of the Finance Minister.

Secondly, I want a statement from the Home Minister on the excesses committed on the employees of the zoological park in Delhi. Though I wrote to you in the matter, you did not permit it to be raised. Those employees were mercilessly beaten and the President of the Association has got some fractures as a result of the beating. They wanted to meet Shri K. C. Pant but he did not have the courtesy to meet them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): You are completely incorrect. I wish you know your facts better.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In that case, let him make a statement. Thirdly, I want an assurance from the Government that the Bill on diffusion of press ownership, which has been shelved on account of the pressure from the jute press, will be introduced in this session.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): The report of the Pay Commission is already in the hands of the Government and there has been a discussion between the representatives of the employees and a group of Ministers regarding the important recommendations of the Pay Commission. In view of the statement of the Minister of State for Finance, Shri Ganesh that another series of discussion with the representatives of the employees is not ruled out, I would say that they should expedite a decision on the recommendations of the Pay Commission and not necessarily have a discussion. If the Government is not in a position to accept any part of the Report, or wants to modify or improve it, of course after discussion with the representatives of the employees, then the Government can place before the House a statement containing the reasons for such a change also. In view of that, I do not propose any discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission.

Secondly, the question of payment of bonus to the industrial employees of the Central Government is before

[Shri A. P. Sharma]

the Bonus Review Committee. If the Government gives an assurance that after the report of the Bonus Review Committee the question of the bonus to be paid to the industrial employees of the Central Government will be taken into consideration, I do not propose any discussion of that before that.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: So far as a discussion on the Report of the Pay Commission, as suggested by the hon. Member, is concerned, Government are prepared for a discussion at any time the House wants. This is a matter where, Sir, we are entirely in your hands. So far as the other points are concerned, I will convey them to the concerned Ministers.

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13 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* COLLISION OF 87-UP SOUTH BIHAR EXPRESS WITH 5 UP HOWRAH-AMRITSAR MAIL AT MADHUPUR

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Sir, I regret to inform the House of a serious accident which took place in the early hours this morning on the Eastern Railway. At about 1.50 hrs. while 5 Up Howrah-Amritsar Mail was waiting at the Up Outer signal of Madhupur station on the Asansol-Jhajha Broad Gauge double line section, 87 Up South Bihar Express collided in the rear of 5 Up. As a result the engine and 2 bogies of 87 Up and 3 bogies of 5 Up derailed. According to the latest information available, 17 persons were killed and 50 others injured of whom 10 are hurt grievously.

On receipt of information about this accident the Medical Van from Asansol with Railway doctors and other officers was rushed to the site of accident. After first aid the injured persons were taken to hospitals at Madhupur, Deogarh and Chittaranjan for further medical attention.

The General Manager of the Eastern Railway accompanied by Senior officers has proceeded to the site to supervise relief and rescue operations. The Minister of Railway is also proceeding to the site of accident.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Eastern Circle, Calcutta, will hold a statutory inquiry into this accident at Madhupur on the 28th instant.

13.02 hrs.

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENTION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the 18th August, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the 18th August, 1973, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the current session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the

Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the current session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

13.04 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO LAY ON THE TABLE REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सत्र में भी टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट्स का मामला मैंने उठाया । 16 तारीख को जो बहस हुई उस में आप ने मंत्रियों को फटकारा भी था और कहा था कि इस को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे । इस के बाद व्यापार मंत्री से और आप से मेरा पत्र-व्यवहार भी होता रहा । आप की तवज्जह मैं व्यापार मंत्री के इस पत्र की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने मुझको कहा कि सत्र शुरू होते ही मैं अपनी रिपोर्ट को रख रहा हूं और उन्होंने बाकी तीन रिपोर्ट्स के बारे में कहा था:

"So far as other Ministers are concerned in respect of which some three Reports are outstanding. I have written to my colleagues to take action on similar lines."

व्यापार मंत्री ने लिखने के बाद भी अभी तक इन मंत्रियों को सद्बुद्धि नहीं हुई है टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करने की ।

व्यापार मंत्री के साथ मेरा जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ उस में से एक बात और निकली कि एक और रिपोर्ट जो पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के संबंध में है यह 1966 में टैरिफ कमीशन ने दी थी । वे अभी तक सो रहे थे । इतने पत्र-व्यवहार के बाद यह सत्य निकला और चूंकि चट्टोपाध्याय जरा भले आदमी मालूम पड़ते हैं इसलिए उन्होंने इस सत्य को कबूल किया वरना इस तथ्य का पता किसी को भी नहीं चलता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, और दो रिपोर्ट्स हैं । एक सिन्थेटिक रबर के बारे में है जिस का पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से संबंध है और एक उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित रिपोर्ट है लिनोलियम वगैरह के बारे में—

"The fair prices of jute....

सिंथेटिक रबर वाली रिपोर्ट इन के पास सितम्बर 1971 में आई थी । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि अपने दो तिहाई बहुमत का इन लोगों को इतना गर्व हो गया है कि वे सोचते हैं कि संसद के अधिकारों के ऊपर वे आक्रमण कर सकते हैं । इसीलिए तकरीबन दो साल हो गए, यह रपट नहीं आई ।

इस के बारे में दो बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं । सिंथेटिक रबर की जो किलाचंद वाली कम्पनी है उस की टोटल मोनोपली है, और कोई कम्पनी नहीं है और आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस का सेल जो है कृत्रिम रबर का यह विगत साल एक प्रतिशत घटा है लेकिन इन की जो आमदनी है वह दस प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ गई है । सेल घटने के बाद भी दस प्रतिशत आमदनी बढ़ती है । अब कृत्रिम रबर का एक हिस्सा टायर बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल में आता है, औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय को टायर के बढ़ते हुए दामों के बारे में मैंने लिखा था और उन्होंने मुझको जो चिट्ठी भेजी है उस में कबूल किया है कि दाम बढ़

[श्री मधु लिमये]

रहे हैं और छोटे जो आपरेटर्स हैं उन को बड़ी तकलीफ हो रही है और उस के लिए हम लोग क्या क्या कर रहे हैं इस के बारे में जानकारी उन्होंने मुझको दी है । लेकिन टायर का दाम बढ़ने का एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि सिंथेटिक रबर के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट तकरीबन दो साल पहले प्रकाशित होनी थी वह प्रकाशित नहीं की गई । तो जितनी मुनाफाखोरी रबर बनाने वाली कम्पनी ने की है और टायर के दाम बढ़े हैं उस की जिम्मेदारी किस की है ? यह जो सिंथेटिक रबर कम्पनी है, एक तरह का कृत्रिम रबर जो वह बनाती है उस के बारे में मुझे जानकारी दी गई है कि उस का इस्तेमाल बाटा शू कम्पनी और दूसरी कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी है साहू जैन की या किस की है मुझे पता नहीं है, वह करती है । अब इन का यह कहना है कि टैरिफ कमीशन ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उस के अनुसार उस चीज के दाम घटाए जाएंगे तो बाटा और साहू जैन को 80 लाख का फायदा होगा । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट आने के बाद 1972 का बजट आया, 1973 का बजट आया । आप इस के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर यह आदेश दे सकते थे बाटा को और साहू जैन को उनके द्वारा बनाये गये जूतों का एक धेला दाम हम बढ़ाने नहीं देंगे । एक्साइज ड्यूटी का बोझ आप को ही सहना पड़ेगा । क्योंकि अगर ये एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाएंगे और जूते का दाम बढ़ाया जायगा, सारा भार नागरिकों के ऊपर ही पड़ेगा तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ाने का कोई फायदा नहीं है । तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर साहू जैन को और बाटा को जो कि ज्यादा पैदा करता है, इन दोनों को आप यह आदेश दे सकते थे । यह इन के न करने से 80 लाख की लूट हुई है किलाचंद के द्वारा और उस में से चुनाव के लिए आपको कितना मिला वह शायद आप को पता नहीं होगा, यह घर मंत्री साहब को पूरा पूछा जाय या जो चन्दा जमा करने वाले लोग हैं उन को पूछा जाय . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को कितना मिला ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझको तो एक धेला भी कभी नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि इन सवालों को मैं उठाता हूं और न मुझको उन के पैसे चाहिए । मैं तो उन का पैसा चाहता नहीं हूं . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . यह बेकार की बात करते हैं । मुझे इन लोगों के पैसे की जरूरत नहीं है । उस की तो आप लोगों को ही जरूरत है ।

अब दूसरा जो सवाल है वह उद्योग मंत्रालय के संबंध में है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं टैरिफ कमीशन ऐक्ट आप ने बनाया, टैरिफ कमीशन ऐक्ट के तहत संसद को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि तीन महीने के अंदर रपट मिले और सरकार उस के ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही करती है उस को जानकारी दे, आप ही अपने कानूनों को तोड़ेंगे और संसद के अधिकारों को तोड़ेंगे तो यह नहीं चलने वाला है । उद्योग मंत्रालय ने अपनी रपट प्रकाशित नहीं की है । इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि न केवल यह सदन से माफी मांगें बल्कि जो मुल्जिम और दोषी लोग हैं उन के खिलाफ जांच करने का काम भी करें । यदि यह करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं तो पार्लियामेंट की किसी कमेटी को आप कहिए कि टैरिफ कमीशन के मामले में जो लगातार हर साल वायलेशन हुआ है और यह 66 का मामला तो 7 साल का मामला है उस के बारे में वह जांच करे और जो दोषी लोग हैं उन को सजा देने का काम करें ।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I wish to submit to the House that there has been a failure on our part to place a copy of the report of the Tariff Commission on Fair prices of Jute-based and Felt-based Linoleum, within the period

stipuated in sub-section 2 of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. The report was received by the Government in June 1971. It had suggested a set of fair selling prices for various types of linoleum products. Two questions had to be examined in my Ministry. One was the legal question of the feasibility of issuing a normal price control order, either under the Industries Development Regulation Act or under the Essential Commodities Act. The second question was whether in the event of a formal price control not being possible, purchases by Government could be brought within a price control arrangement on a voluntary basis. The matter was being examined in consultation with various Ministries and came to my personal notice only when I called for the papers on receipt of the notice from the Hon'ble Member Shri Madhu Limaye.

I would like to submit without any qualification that there has been a lapse on our part in not taking the decisions on the recommendations of the report quickly and placing the Tariff Commission's report along with Government's decision within a ressonable period on the Table of the House. I would like to express my deepest regret to you, Sir, and to the House for this delay. I have already issued instructions for completing the further processing of the case with the top-most priority. I would also like to assure the House that the report with the Government's decision thereon will be placed before Parliament during the current session.

I have already asked for the explanation of the officers concerned for the inordinate delay in processing this case. I may be permitted to submit that no disrespect to the House or infringement of the rights of the Hon'ble Members was in the least intended. I would request that on the basis of this explanation and the assurance given by me the matter may kindly be not pursued at this stage.

MR. SPEAKER: This is an unqualified regret.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): How did it come about? How did the delay occur?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I want the Minister to tell the House in specific and concrete terms as to what are the reasons and factors which have caused the delay. I do not want mere regret. He should come with an apology.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is the very thing I am enquiring into. When the inquiry is over, I will inform the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I very much appreciate that you have owned it and accepted it. I greatly appreciate the spirit with which you have given the reply.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I am grateful to Mr. Madhu Limaye for bringing it to the notice of the House. In fact, it came to my notice somewhat earlier and I immediately took action in the sense that I got it examined, and I placed it before the Cabinet Committee and the Cabinet Committee has come to certain decision, on the basis of which orders are being issued. But as I have earlier pointed out, whatever was reduced from synthetic rubber companies' share gets into the coffers of Bata and one or two other industries because they are the main purchasers of this commodity and there is no point in robbing Peter to pay Paul. The Finance Minister is looking into this problem how to put excise duty on this and mop up this benefit which is a windfall for some of these monopoly houses.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No burden on the consumers?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: No burden on the consumers. In any case, had the windfall gone to the monopolists they would have never passed it on to the consumers. That is a known fact. That note came to the Ministry on 3rd September, 1971 and under the law it has to be placed before the House within three months.

I quite see that there has been a very grave lapse on our part, and I sincerely apologise to this House for this.

I am today placing on the Table the report of the Tariff Commission the fair selling prices of synthetic rubber, along with a note which I have prepared on this, giving the details of the delay, the reasons why there has been delay and so on. But I can say that it will be sorted out certainly in this session.

There is another item which is a very small item, namely B.O.N. Acid, about which nobody seems to have known anything. It has been cleanly forgotten. It is a small item. It is about 900 tonnes or something of that sort. Nobody seems to have known anything about it. Shri Madhu Limaye brought it to my notice. It had become part of the archives as it were, and I have brought it out now. I am also deciding on this as soon as it is possible.

In the meanwhile, I have asked the Ministry to find out the person or persons who were responsible for this delay, and I think that we shall be able to take some measures in this behalf.

There was one thing on which certainly Shri Madhu Limaye's intervention was masterly but which he has absolutely ruined and tainted by referring to other things which are not material. So far as I am concerned, I did not need any money, for two reasons. One is that I came to the Rajya Sabha. So far as my election was concerned, I did not need any money for my elections, because I was elected uncontested. In a House of 114, there were 95 Congress Members, and so, I had no difficulty in being elected unopposed.

But Shri Madhu Limaye fought a very highly contested election where he must have spent money. (*Interruptions*) Shri Madhu Limaye fought a very hotly contested election....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I won an easy victory.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: He did, I know that.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): Easy victory does not mean that there is no need of money.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have not spent anything more than the legal limit. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : जहां तक एलेक्शन एक्सपेन्सेज का सवाल है, मैं बांका के बारे में कहता हूं कि आप एक जांच समिति नियुक्त कीजिये । यह मेरी चुनौती है ।

श्री देवकान्त बरुआ : मैं बतलाता हूं । In this case, when you stand for Lok Sabha, there are expenses. When you stand for Rajya Sabha, the expenses are minimal. All I can say is that as between Shri Madhu Limaye and myself, Shri Madhu Limaye's needs are greater than mine.

13.24 hrs.

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON FAIR-SELLING PRICES OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (1971) of the Tariff Commission on the Fair Selling Prices of Synthetic Rubber, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the above Report on the Table of the House.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report simultaneously. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-5215/73.]

13.25 hrs.

REPORT OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON PRICE STRUCTURE OF BETA OXY NAPTHOIC ACID

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (1966) of the Tariff Commission on the price structure of Beta Oxy Napthotic Acid, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for delay in laying the above Report on the Table of the House.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report simultaneously. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-5214/73.]

13.26 hrs.

RE. DROUGHT IN REWA AND SIDHI DISTRICTS

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): I want to draw the attention of the House to a matter in connection with the speech of the hon. Food Minister the other day in reply to the debate on food. The districts of Rewa and Sidhi bordering Mirzapur in eastern UP are similarly in a state of drought. I wish that when as per his statement the Food Minister undertake a trip to get acquainted with conditions in eastern UP and Bihar, he would also take time to go and have a look at things as they are in these two districts of Madhya Pradesh. Conditions there are extremely difficult. There is no irrigation at all and there has been no rainfall.

Apart from all this, another thing that is extremely troublesome in that area is that people who are supposed to take out ration cards in the rural areas are provided with only 4 kgs. of grain per head for a whole month, and as there has been no rain, foodgrains that were given to agricultural labourers by people who own land have now been stopped completely. So agricultural labour is completely dependent on the rationed foodgrains for their livelihood. The present quantum of ration is extremely limited. I wish the Food Minister makes a statement about what can be done about giving more foodgrains to agricultural labour.

13.28 hrs.

MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think there should be any debate about this Bill concerning the alteration of the name of the State. Let us pass it without any debate.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): There are half a dozen members on this side who wanted to speak, but are not here now. We can take it up after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: I have only one official amendment. Why take time on this? We can spend this time on other important matters (*Interruptions*). All right.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore, be taken into consideration".

The present State of Mysore which came into existence in 1956 comprises the former Part B Mysore State, certain adjoining areas of the former Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad States and Coorg. The SRC had recommended that this State be given the name of Karnataka but in deference to the wishes of the then Part B Mysore State, the new State also was given the name of Mysore. Later, there was persistent demand, both by the members of the State legislature and leading members of the general public that the name of the State be changed to Karnataka. In view of this, both the Houses of the Mysore legislature adopted a unanimous resolution in the middle of last year, recommending that the name of the State be changed to Karnataka. The present Bill was drawn up in pursuance of this suggestion. As required by the provisions of the Constitution, it was referred by the President to the legislature of the Mysore State. Both the Houses of that legislature have unanimously passed a resolution approving and requesting the Parliament to pass the Bill as expeditiously as possible.

Sir, this Bill has been brought forward keeping in view the wishes and aspirations of the people of the Mysore State and the unanimous desire of the State Legislature. I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill that has been introduced is for the change of name of the State of Mysore. The only apprehension of mine is, how the change of name will be appreciated by them when there is so much of famine and drought stalking the State.

The other day, I was talking to some of the MPs from that State. They said that the cattle in their State are not only dying but are dead; that there is no water. This has made the people howers of wood and drawers of water. They also said that their peasants are suffering and they are compelled to draw their plough themselves. In this situation, I wonder how this Bill will be accepted or taken by the people of that State, and how they will be happy.

I have nothing more to say.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hanumanthaiya—absent. Then, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao. Would you like to speak after lunch?

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): I think that would be better.

13.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch at thirty-four minutes past teen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MYSORE STATE (ALTERATION OF NAME) BILL—*Contd.*

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary): The Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to change the name of the State of Mysore into the State of Karnataka is in my opinion not just a formal or routine motion. For many of us the introduction of this Bill and its enactment into law by Parliament is an occasion of great rejoicing. Speaking personally, though I was not a member of any political party till about six years ago, I had been very much dominated by the desire to see a State which will comprise the bulk of the Kannada-speaking people in one area. In some way I think I am the only Member of Parliament who represents not only the area which joined the old State of Mysore but also the area which was the old State of Mysore. My constituency comprises six taluks from Bellary district and two taluks from Chitradurga district. So, in some way I think I represent the old Mysore and new Mysore which became integrated into one Mysore.

AN HON. MEMBER: Like the old and new Congress.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO: I would leave my friend to his imagination as to when that integration will take place and how.

Though the State of Karnataka was first brought into existence with the formation of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, it was incomplete because there was at the same time a Mysore Provincial Congress Committee. The reality of the State of Karnataka came into existence in 1956. Today that reality is being formally recognised and the people who inhabit the various areas of the present State of Mysore will find themselves, after the Presidential assent to this legislation, citizens of Karnataka.

As you know, Karnataka consists of the old State of Mysore, four districts from the erstwhile State of Bombay, *viz.*, Belgam, Dharwar, North Kanara and Bijapur, two districts from the erstwhile State of Madras, *viz.*, South Kanara and Bellary, three districts from the erstwhile State of Hyderabad, *viz.*, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur and the Chief Commissioner's State of Coorg. If you look at the geography of these areas, quite apart from the linguistic tie that connects all these areas, if you look at the natural resources, the scenery, the flora and fauna of these areas and the culture of the people there, I do not think you will consider me parochial when I say—because I have travelled over the length and breadth of India and I am being literally correct when I say that perhaps the most beautiful State in the country is the State of Karnataka, which we are now welcoming into the Indian Union in its new name. This State is rich in mineral resources, agricultural resources, hydro-electric power resourses, coastal resources and forest resources. Above all, it is rich in having a people who I think have established themselves during the troubled years in Indian History as the most peaceful and stable people in this country. This State of Karnataka is known for its linguistic, communal, religious and caste harmony. The State has seen the civilization of the

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

Jainas who came from the north and who were the first people really to give form and content and respectability to the Kannada language. Then we have all the other religions which are practised in this country, practised in Mysore without any of the things which sometimes accompany the practice of these religions in some other parts of India. Karnataka also had the distinction of having been ruled in the old State of Mysore by a Muslim ruler who was known and is still remembered in Mysore as a Muslim ruler who was most secular in the sense of not only respecting and giving conveniences to his Hindu citizens but also who personally respected the religious faith and practices of the Hindus of Mysore.

These are all facts of history. Karnataka State is a very rich State in its potential. It is also a State which has been known, if you look at the statistical record, the most peaceful industrial State. I think its record of industrial disputes will put it at the bottom of the list of the industrial States in this country which have had industrial disputes.

So, it is a matter of pride for us that the name is being changed into Karnataka. Mysore is a very good name and we were quite happy to be citizens of Mysore. But there has been a feeling for a very long time—in fact, the movement started when Mahatma Gandhi re-organised the National Congress and brought into existence the Karnataka Congress—all of us living in different parts of the State which is going to be called Karnataka, which was previously called Mysore, we were all very anxious that the name should reflect the integration of all the various peoples who have been brought together into this State. That is the reason why we were so anxious that the name of the State should be changed from Mysore to Karnataka, and in this change of the name from Mysore to Karnataka I am absolutely certain that the traditions of the old Mysore State, of its culture, of its benevolent policy towards adult education, of its initiative with regard to small industries, of the great lead which it has given to the rest of the country in the matter of technical education, all these traditions of the old State of Mysore will be fully followed by the new State of Karnataka.

I have great pleasure in welcoming this Bill. I hope and pray that this State of Karnataka will be a stable State, a peaceful State, an industrial State and, with the grace and graciousness of the Government of India, I hope it will also become a State that will be able to make a great and significant contribution to the economic potential of the country and help to bring about self-reliance, as far as India is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As Members are aware, this is a simple Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore. The Legislature of the State has adopted an unanimous resolution and we have only to discharge the constitutional function of amending the Constitution to meet the requirement of the people and the Legislature of Mysore. I still have the names of about 18 members who want to speak. Even if I give them only five minutes each, it will mean one hour and thirty minutes. I would request members to confine their remarks to five minutes. As far as possible, while giving their stamp of approval.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India I am happy to

*The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

participate in the discussion on the Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore to State of Karnataka. The name of a State must reflect the culture, the language of the people living in that State. With the alteration of the name of the State of Mysore a long cherished dream of the people of Karnataka is coming true. On behalf of the Communist Party of India we express our happiness on the occasion of passing this historic Bill. We would have been happier had this Bill been brought earlier, however, belated though it is since it reflects the wishes and aspirations and hopes of the people of that area; we whole-heartedly welcome this measure. You may recall Sir, that the Indian National Congress set up during the struggle for freedom the Pradesh Congress Committees such as the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, Karnataka Congress Committee etc.

Sir, the State of Karnataka has some disputes in relation to the share of river waters with Tamil Nadu and Kerala. In the same way, the State of Karnataka has territorial disputes with the State of Maharashtra and the State of Kerala. We will be happy if these inter-State disputes are settled at the earliest so that the concerned States may consentrate on their development. It is also necessary that the inter-State disputes are settled with a national outlook. There is no doubt that a quick settlement of these inter-State disputes would go a long way in bringing about national integration and greater prosperity to the entire nation as a whole. Sir, we hopefully look forward for a real socialist Karnataka State in the future. Welcoming the Bill I conclude.

*SHRI S. B. PATIL (Bagalkot): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri K. C. Pant has introduced in this House today the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972, I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill.

My senior colleague member Shri V. K. R. V. Rao, in his speech stated that the State of Karnataka has its own heritage, culture and language, and it is be fitting that the State should be named as Karnataka. He expressed the view that this step should have been taken long ago. When the States were reorganised on the basis of the report submitted by the States Reorganisation Commission in 1956, the Commission itself had recommended that the State of Mysore should be named as the State of Karnataka. We have now brought this Bill to alter the name of the State of Mysore which should have been done as early as 1956.

I would like to inform this House that all the three crores of people living in the State of Karnataka wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Kannada Nadu is a big State, the language and culture of which should be preserved for posterity. Kannada Nadu has a heary past in which Vijaynagar empire had a vital role to play. The very fact that the State of Karnataka has parts of areas from the erstwhile Hyderabad State. Madras State, Bombay State, and Maharashtra State is classic example of national integration.

In this connection I am constrained to refer to an fortunate incident which took place in Mysore State just two or three months back. I hope I will not be misunderstood if I refer to that now. In our country our women had always been given an honoured place in the society and they continue.

+The Original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri S. B. Patil]

to have that status even now. It is really regretable that one Miss Sumita Desai who left the residence of a Minister in the Government of Mysore under mysterious circumstances two or three months back has not yet been traced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is this relevant here.

SHRI S. B. PATIL: Sir, I just want to point out that the police has not taken any action to locate the whereabouts of this woman. I say this to point out that the police in the State of Mysore and the Government seem to be ineffective and inefficient. I hope that at least the Government of the State of Karnataka will take expeditious action to trace this lady. I also wish that the Central Government should extend their help to the State Government to find out the whereabouts of the woman and I request the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to bestow his personal attention on this question. In conclusion on my own behalf and on behalf of the people of State of Karnataka, I thank the Government for introducing this Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैसूर राज्य का नाम कर्नाटक राज्य रखा जावे, इस आधार पर यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यद्यपि यह नाम राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने, जब विभिन्न राज्यों के फिर से गठन के बारे में विचार किया था, तभी इस बात का संकेत दिया था, स्वीकृति भी दी थी कि किस किस क्षेत्र का किस प्रकार से गठन किया जाये और किस को क्या नाम दिया जाय। सामान्यत: उन क्षेत्रों में बोली जाने वाली भाषा, वहां की संस्कृति, उन के क्षेत्रीय कार्यकलापों के आधार तथा रहन-सहन आदि के आधार पर कुछ राज्यों का गठन हुआ था। कर्नाटक राज्य भी कुछ उन गठित राज्यों में से है। लेकिन तब से अब तक, सम्भवत: कुछ विशेष कारण रहे हों, उस का नाम कर्नाटक न रख कर मैसूर ही चलता रहा, जिस को आज यहां पर इस विधेयक के द्वारा कर्नाटक की संज्ञा दी जा रही है, हालांकि वास्तव में यह संज्ञा बहुत पहले दी जा चुकी थी।

जहां तक उस की स्थिति का सम्बन्ध है, कर्नाटक नाम को लेकर बहुत लम्बे समय तक उसी क्षेत्र में पारस्परिक विवाद भी चलता रहा है। अभी दो या तीन वर्ष पूर्व मुझको उस क्षेत्र में जाने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ था। कर्नाटक शब्द दो अर्थों का द्योतक है। सामान्यत: इस बारे में जो बताया गया वह यह कि वहां काली मिट्टी होती है, या काली मिट्टी से आवृत सारा प्रदेश है, जिस को लेकर उन्होंने कर्नाटक नाम दिया। उन्होंने उस काली मिट्टी से आवृत्त प्रदेश इस प्रकार का संकेत इस नाम में दिया। दूसरा नाम दिया गया कर्णाटक। कर्ण का अर्थ होता है कान और आटक का अर्थ होता है सुन्दर लगने वाला। सुन्दर संगीत का प्रदेश है कर्णाटक। इस कर्नाटक और कर्णाटक शब्द को लेकर काफी समय तक पारस्परिक विवाद चलता रहा। लेकिन फिर भी कुल मिला कर इन दोनों शब्दों से वहां की संस्कृति का बोध होता है, वहां का समान्यत: जो आचार विचार है, जो रहन सहन है, जो प्रक्रिया है उस का भी बोध होता है। तथा

वहां की सम्पूर्ण प्रादेशिक स्थिति का ज्ञान होता है । इस अवसर पर मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहूंगा । केवल इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि यह प्रक्रिया बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन इस प्रक्रिया के साथ साथ एक और प्रक्रिया अपना कर दूसरे कुछ क्षेत्रों के नाम भी बदले जावेंगे तो उत्तम होगा । लकाद्वीप और मिनिकाय आदि द्वीपों के नाम तो आप बदलने जा रहे हैं, वह भी विधेयक हमारे सामने विचारार्थ है, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप जो हैं उन के नाम भी बदल कर सुभाष द्वीप या वीर सावरकर द्वीप रखा जाये । यदि आप इन द्वीपों के नाम बदलने की प्रक्रिया आरम्भ करेंगे तो हम सभी इस बात से सहमत होंगे तथा यह सभी के लिए गौरव की बात होगी ।

इसी प्रकार से नागालैंड की बात है । इस नाम का भी परिवर्तन आवश्यक है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be the next Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं तो प्रपोज कर रहा हूं कि अंडमान और निकोबार आदि द्वीपों के साथ भी यही व्यवहार किया जाये और उन के नाम को बदला जाये । वहां के नाम बदल कर हम किसी न किसी प्रकार से वहां के स्वरूप का बोध चाहते हैं । कर्नाटक शब्द इसलिये रक्खा गया कि उस क्षेत्र का उस से बोध होता है, बम्बई को भी इसलिये महाराष्ट्र संज्ञा दी गई कि उस से उस क्षेत्र का बोध होता है । मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य भारत को मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेशों का भी इस प्रकार से नामकरण किया गया है कि उस क्षेत्र की स्थिति का ज्ञान हो । इसी आधार पर मद्रास का नाम बदल कर उस का नाम तमिलनाडु रक्खा गया जिस में वहां की संस्कृति के आधार पर उस का ज्ञान हम प्राप्त कर सकें । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस आधार पर अंडमान और निकोबार का नाम बदलने के बारे में कोई आपत्ति हो सकती है । देश के महापुरुषों के नाम पर, जैसा नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस द्वीप, वीर सावरकर द्वीप, भाई परमानन्द द्वीप आदि कोई भी उस क्षेत्र का नाम रक्खा जा सकता है ।

जैसा माननीय डा० राव ने कहा कर्नाटक से स्वतः उस की विकसित संस्कृति का बोध होता है, लेकिन कुछ थोड़े से क्षेत्रों में ऐसा लगता है कि आज भी कुछ विवाद चल रहा है । महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर की सीमा समस्याओं को हल करने की दिशा में कुछ प्रयास जरूर हुआ है, लेकिन आज हुबली और धारवाड़ वाले कहते हैं कि चूंकि वह कर्नाटक के साथ मिले हैं, या मैसूर के साथ मिले हैं, इसलिये उन की उन्नति हुई है, लेकिन बेलगांव वाले कहते हैं कि उन की उपेक्षा हुई है । इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने भी कुछ संकेत दिया है । मैं उस रिपोर्ट का नाम उल्लेख मात्र करना चाहता हूं, अधिक विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन उस ने लिखा है कि इन सब बातों का विचार किया जाना चाहिये । आज सारे देश के राज्यों की बाउंड्री स्थिर की जा रही है । महाराष्ट्र और मैसूर कुछ हिस्सों

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय]

का मेल किया जा रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सारे हिस्सों के री-डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का काम अच्छा हो ताकि वहां के लोगों को सन्तोष हो सके और इस आधार पर ही इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए ।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री कुशोक बकुला (लद्दाख) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लद्दाख की संस्कृति, शिक्षा और धर्म अत्यन्त पुरातन है । इतिहास ने इस के महत्व को स्वीकार किया है । वह आज भी बौद्ध धर्म का प्रमुख केन्द्र है । लद्दाख के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार का विशेष उत्तरदायित्व है, वहां का सर्वांगीण विकास होना चाहिये । वहां की जनता की इच्छा है और गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग ने भी इस आशय की सिफारिश की है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर का नाम बदल कर जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख राज्य कर दिया जाये । गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग से वहां की जनता ने शिकायत की थी कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य तीन हिस्सों से मिल कर बना है अर्थात् जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख । आज स्थिति यह है कि जब कभी चाइनीज आक्रमण होता है या पाकिस्तान की गड़बड़ होती है तभी लद्दाख का नाम लिया जाता है, वर्ना कोई भी लद्दाख का नाम नहीं लेता । हम जानते हैं कि आज भी जहां कहीं जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार का नाम लिया जाता है वहां जे० के० गवर्नमेंट लिखते हैं या जम्मू ऐंड काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट लिखते हैं । कहीं भी जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख गवर्नमेंट नहीं लिखते । आज सम्पूर्ण लद्दाख की जनता की इच्छा है, गजेन्द्रगडकर आयोग की इच्छा है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But what about changing Mysore to Karnataka?

श्री कुशोक बकुला : मैं सजेशन दे रहा हूं । जब हम मैसूर का नाम बदल सकते हैं विशेष रूप से तब लद्दाख में क्यों ऐसा नहीं कर सकते ?

यहां पर जो भी और सजेशन दिये गये हैं, उन के बारे में मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन यह जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के बजाय जम्मू, काश्मीर और लद्दाख राज्य कर दिया जाये । इस से सब का ध्यान सहज रूप से लद्दाख की ओर आकर्षित होगा तथा उस के विकास की ओर अधिक ध्यान दिया जायेगा । मुझे विश्वास है कि केन्द्र सरकार लद्दाख की जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए मेरा यह सुझाव स्वीकार कर लेगी ।

*SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA VEERABASAPPA (Shimoga): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972, I wish to say that an assurance given by late Shri Govind Ballabh Pant

*The original speech was delivered in Kanrada.

has been fulfilled by his worthy son Shri K. C. Pant. The people of the State of Karnataka are grateful to him and will ever remember him.

My senior colleague Shri K. Hanumanthaiya who was formerly the Chief Minister of Mysore was of the firm view that the States in our country should be reorganised on linguistic basis. He was personally convinced that then only the States in the country would be able to prosper in all spheres. He wanted that all the Kannada-speaking areas forming part of neighbouring States should be brought together in the State of Mysore. Several politicians who had their own axe to grind did not appreciate the point of Shri Hanumantnaiya as a result of which he had to pay a heavy price. He was in political oblivion for ten long years. Shri Nijalingappa who was also the Chief Minister of the State of Mysore for two terms could not achieve this objective. For 16 long years no action in this direction was initiated by Shri Nijalingappa. This question remained as a political enigma all these years. Shri Nijalingappa, Shri Jatti and Shri Veerindra Patil could not fulfill the promise given to the Kannada people. During Shri Jatti's term as Chief Minister, he tried his best to rename the State but Shri Jatti could not succeed politically. The Congress Government under the dynamic leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi having massive support from the people and all other political parties unanimously suggested that the name of the State of Mysore should be changed to State of Karnataka. This has been made possible by the untiring efforts of the present Congress Government headed by Shri Devraj Urs. At this jubilant moment it is our bounden duty to remember the sacrifies and the sufferings undergone by some of the great Karnataka leaders for achieving this objective. I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention the names of late Siddiah Doddameti, U. S. Malliah and several others.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the State of Karnataka is rich in natural resources and it has economic potentialities for the building of ports, steel plants, etc. I would like to refer to the imperative necessity for undertaking immediately developmental projects like the Vijaynagar steel plant, Karwar port, and Mangalore Fertilizer factory in the State of Karnataka. This developmental projects will help to bring about the economic prosperity of the entire State of Karnataka. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): I am very glad that Government has thought of changing the name of Mysore State. This is in deference to the popular wish of the people of that area. It is a very laudable object, to give ancient names to different areas in the country. The Government has been consistently following that policy, laid down when Andhra was created. to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Andhra. The erstwhile Madras presidency was bifurcated. The name of Tamil Nadu was given to the people of Madras. Bombay was reorganised. The people of Maharashtra got back their ancient name of Maharashtra. Gujarat again found a place in India's history and in the modern world. Similarly, Sir, Haryana became a separate State. You know, Nagaland was created as was desired by the people of that area. Arunachal Pradesh also became a State in our country. But I cannot understand why in certain cases the Government does not want to follow this very principle.

They started with this as a basis for the reorganisation of the country on a linguistic and cultural basis....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is a different subject.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: This is not a different subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here, we are concerned only with the change of one name into the other. Reorganisation of States and formation of new States are different subjects.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: It has been accepted that there is something in a name, and the name signifies the ancient history of the people. The people take pride in it, and there is glory in it, and there is an everlasting link of the people with their past history and heritage through a name. That is the reason why the people of Mysore have wanted the old name of Karnataka for their Kannad-speaking State. There is also a Bill coming before us very soon. to change the name of Laccadive, Amindivi and Minicoy Islands to the ancient name, Lakshadweep. There are many other ancient names in the country which should also find a place. I cannot understand why there should be objection and a very tough attitude taken by the Central Government out of prejudice against certain people who are only asking for what Government had been doing in other cases.

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants Vishal Haryana.

SHRI BIRENDEA SINGH RAO: I shall talk about Vishal Haryana later on. That will come automatically.

There is a demand for the creation of a separate Vidarbha State exactly on the same basis. Vidarbha is an old name and it had its ancient history. People want to get their glory back and to bask in its sunshine and want to make progress as people of Vidarbha. Vidarbha existed even in the *Mahabharata*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was agreed some time ago that each Member would take not more than five minutes. Let the hon. Member conclude within that time-limit.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Lord Krishna's queen belonged to Vidarbha and she was called Vaidarbhi. I do not know why Government have refused to accept the demand of the people of Vidarbha. If they could create Maharashtra and Gujarat, why not Vidarbha also as a separate unit. Why can they not create Telengana also? Why should there be objection to the creation of a separate State of Mithila? The people in Bihar also want their old name. Mata Sita belonged to Mithila. There is a separate language, and they have an ancient history and they have their link with the past grandeur of this country.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj): There is no demand for that.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: There is a demand. Let him ask some other friends sitting behind him. I am only speaking for him.

With regard to UP, we know that it is not a historical name. It was coined by the British. It combines the provinces of Agra and Oudh. At present, UP comprises of the ancient land of Lord Krishna, namely Braj, and the ancient land of Lord Rama, namely Oudh. Certainly, people want that these two areas should be given their original names and constituted into two separate States. I hope Shri K. C. Pant would not like it if the two great epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* are combined into one volume, because it would be unholy....

SHRI K. C. PANT: Should we separate Rama from Krishna?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Rama and Krishna are so great that each should have a State. Even the Muslim Kings of Oudh wanted to retain the ancient name of Oudh. So, why can this Government not respect the sentiments and the popular will of the people as expressed in these other cases?

So, I would say that in all these other cases, being consistent with their policy which they have been following in the past, they should not discriminate again certain people who only want what the Government themselves have been doing in other cases by random 'pick and choose'.

I would suggest that a separate commission should be set up to take up this whole case of reorganisation of India into States with ancient names, and to put together people having the same language, same culture and same history so that they may make speedy progress.

*SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, three crores of Kannada people are very happy today because this House is discussing the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972. About a year ago a resolution for changing the name of State of Mysore to the State of Karnataka was passed. Unanimously by the Legislative Assembly of Mysore on the 27th July, 1972 and exactly after a year today Shri K. C. Pant has brought before this House the Bill to change the name of the State of Mysore. On behalf of the people of Mysore and on my own behalf I convey my sincere thanks to him.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not remember today the services rendered by many eminent leaders of Karnataka for the unity and welfare of the State. I would like to remember them by mentioning the names of Shri S. Nijalingappa, K. Hanumanthiaya, Shri Rama Krishna Karanth, Shri Doddameti, Shri Ranganath Diwaker, Shri Manjeshwar Govinda Pai, Shri T. Subramanya, Shri Ganga Dhar Desh Pandey, Shri Halde Keri Manjappa and a host of others.

Though the unification of Kannada-speaking areas has been achieved in the State of Karnataka yet some of the aspirations and demands of the people are yet to be met. For instance the Kannada a language should be introduced at all levels of administration. Some of the developmental projects like Shravati project have been completed but some important projects like Mangalore port, Vijaynagar steel plant, have not yet been completed. I appeal to the Central Government that these projects shoull also be completed immediately. The people of Karnataka will be so grateful if the Railway line between Mangalore and Bombay is constructed, a Ship Building Yard at Karwar and a Petroleum Refinery are established in the State. I am happy that Krishna and Cauvery Irrigation schemes have been taken up. As my hon. friend Shri V. K. R. V. Rao pointed out, when these and some other projects are completed, the State of Karnataka will no doubt be occupying a premier place in the economic map of our country.

The State of Karnataka is not a unilingual State. The State is really a multi-lingual State because in the State there are lakhs of people speaking Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Tulu, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Sindhi, Coorgi and Tibetan. They are all living in harmony and in peace. The State of Karnataka has never failed

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

to give all kinds of encouragement for the development of their language and culture.

Here I would like to say that Tulu is spoken in South Kanara. I am sorry to say that Tulu language has not yet been given its rightful place in the State. The All India Radio has not cared to encourage this language. I wish in the new State of Karnataka Tulu language will get its due place. I am happy to say that in the State of Karnataka there is no language controversy at all. It is really regretable that in such a State the officers in the administration should show some kind of discrimition between North Karnataka, Old Mysore and South Kanara. At this juncture, it is really painful for me to say that this kind of discrimination has crept in the distribution of foodgrains also. I appeal to all concerned that in the interest of the wellbeing of the State such an attitude of discrimination should disappear.

In the end I would like to refer to a particular problem which is agitating the minds of the people of Karnataka. When the States were reorganised in 1956, some of the portions of the Kannada-speaking areas has been marged with the neighbouring States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The report of the Mahajan Commission has suggested that the areas north of Chandragiri river i.e. Kasargode now in Kerala, should be merged with Mysore. I wish that before long all the Kannada-speaking areas will be brought together in the State of Karnataka.

*SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Bill, 1972. The people of Karnataka are rejoicing on this day because the State of Mysore will get the name of the State of Karnataka. At the time when the States were reorganised in 1956, all the Kannada-speaking areas in the five neighbouring States—Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Old Mysore were brought together. The State of Karnataka has a hoary past. It has its own cultural heritage. The State has enviable flora and fauna and it abounds in natural resources. The economic potential of the State is yet to be exploited in full. I am sure the unification of all Kannada-speaking people will pave the way for the economic upliftment of the people. Though in 1956 the long cherished dream of all the Kannada-speaking people to come together under one umbrella was fulfilled, yet for inexplicable political reasons, the name of the State continued to be the Mysore State till now. We are all so happy today that Parliament is going to pass a Bill changing the name of the State to State of Karnataka.

As has been pointed out by members who preceded me, the State of Karnataka is a panoramic State. As I stated in the beginning of my speech, the State abounds in mineral wealth and natural resources. I wish to point out today that an earnest endeavour has not yet been made to tap all these things in the State of Karnataka for the benefit of the people. I appeal to the Central Government that they should come in a big way to boost the economy of the State by assisting the State of Karnataka to exploit its mineral wealth and natural resources.

In conclusion I would like to point out to the problems of regional imbalances which are eating the very vitals of many States in our country. For instance this problem of regional imbalances has lead to the

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

demand for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into two States. I would like to issue a note of warning here that vissiparous tendencies should not be allowed to be infiltrated into neighbouring States, particularly in Karnataka. In conclusion I hope that the new State of Karnataka will be given all the required assistance to develop fast so that the people can derive the maximum advantage.

SHRI K. CHIKKALINGAIAH (Mandya): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill before us is to rename Mysore as Karnataka.

The propriety or otherwise of the Bill falls under three categories in the main: Historical, Geographical and Cultural.

Vizayanagara Empire which was inaugurated by Hukka and Bukka was at its height of glory during the regin of Krishna Devaraya about 450 years back. It was the golden age of Karnataka Empire. Even today, those who visit Hampay will witness the ruins of the Empire and its ramnants. "It will be a sight to see and not to tell" in the words of a great poet Coleridge. It recalls to our mind the past glory of Vizayanagara Empire.

Now, Sir, in the "Shabdamanidarpana", a well authenticated and renowned Kannada Dictionary, it has been described as the region lying between Godavari river in the North and Cauvery river in the south it was called Karnataka and ruled by Kings of Vizayanagara. The people of the said region spoke Kannada, as their mother tongue.

Kannada poets also have used the word Karnataka in their works, signifying to mean Karnataka as the land of Kannadings. Thus the word 'Karnataka' is pregnant with definite meaning.

As to the Geographical aspect, the entire area is one and contiguous and not interrupted by any. Therefore, it is well-knit area comprising mainly of Kannadigas. Culturally, the Kannadigas had their own culture handed down to posterity and not interrupted or dominate by any other culture. Hence we have got a cultural heritage, all our own. According to the well known saying "That birds of the same feather will flock together", it is but natural that we have to come under a common roof and banner.

Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, my esteemed colleague, when he was the Chief Minister of Mysore, worked hard to convince the people of old Mysore to take the people of New Mysore into their fold and live like brothers.

According to the report of the States Reorganisation Commission submitted by Shri Fazal Ali, the States were reorganised on linguistic basis. Bombay was renamed as Maharashtra, Madras was renamed as Tamil Nadu and Hyderabad was renamed as Andhra Pradesh. Mainly taking the language of the region into consideration the said States have been renamed as mentioned above. So also, here, it is in the fitness of things that Mysore is renamed as Karnataka for the reasons obvious and otherwise.

Lastly, Sir, I have to say a word of caution to this August body as has been said by my friend Shri Mallanna —namely, that there should not be any kind of regional imbalance as in the case of Andhra Pradesh and Telengana which has assumed the shape of a knotty problem and which is starting us all in the face.

With these words, I heartily welcome this Bill to rename Mysore as Karnataka.

SHRI K. K. SHETTY (Mangalore): As one of those who fought for the Karnataka State, even for the name, from boyhood, I welcome this change in name with great joy and relief. When sentiment dominates reason becomes the first casualty. However much we belonging to the so called integrated area, Karnataka people even at the beginning felt that the name should be Karnataka, the old Mysore leaders and people were so much sentimentally attached to the old Mysore State and so they were not willing to change the name to Karnataka. Mr. Hanumanthaiya when he was the Chief Minister struck a compromise and the Karnataka leaders did not fight for the name at that time: they agreed. Hence the old Mysore State and the Karnataka-speaking areas became one in 1956.

After waiting for 17 long years, we the people of the integrated Karnataka area are very happy that this problem which has been rankling in our minds is solved today. We had a clear majority in the Mysore legislature and if we wanted, we could have changed the name by a brute majority, but we resisted that temptation and left it to the good sense of the Old Mysore people to agree to change the name. Ultimately after 17 long years, they have agreed and unanimously the Mysore Legislature has passed this resolution changing the name. Therefore, it is a good augury that the Karnataka people have become one integrated whole and there will not be any dissatisfaction among the people. This is not the occasion to speak about the future of Karnataka, the projects, etc. It is only a change of name and with all my heart, I welcome this Bill, as a result of which we, the people of an integrated area of ten districts, will be very happy that one grouse of ours has been removed and we have become one after 17 long years.

*SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today is a historic day for the people of Karnataka because Bill to change the name of Mysore to the State of Karnataka has been brought before this House. I welcome wholeheartedly this Bill.

Since the day of reorganisation of the States in 1956 there has been this demand that the State of Mysore should be named as the State of Karnataka. For political reasons the local leaders of the State could not come to an understanding on this issue. It was left to Shri K. Hanumanthaiya when he became the Chief Minister of the State to take up this issue for an amicable settlement. Inspite of that it took 17 long years to get a resolution passed in the State Assembly in this regard. Though the unanimous resolution was passed in July 1972 it took almost a year to get the Bill introduced in this House. I wish that this step had been taken earlier.

This Bill fulfills the aspirations of the 3 crores of Kannada-speaking people. This Bill is a dream-come-true for the people of the State. Here I would like to refer to the fact that even now some Kannada-speaking areas are in the neighbouring States. For instance Telewadi Firka, where the entire population speaking Kannada is still in Tamil Nadu. The people of that area have unequivocally expressed their desire to merge with Karnataka. Similarly Kasargode continues to be with Kerala though the people of the area want to merge with Karnataka. I hope that these Kannada-speaking areas will soon be merged with Karnataka. I hope that with the grace of God

*The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

the State of Karnataka will prosper in all directions and the people of the State will enjoy such prosperity for ever.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid, we have to interrupt this debate now and continue with it on Monday. Now we have to take up Private Members' business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI G. S. MISHRA (Chhiadwara): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th July, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 130A)

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

DISCLOSURE OF ASSETS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT BILL*

SHRI R. P. ULAGAANAMBI (Vellore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory disclosure of assets of Members of Parliament and their families.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory disclosure of assets of Members of Parliament and their families."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING OR SOCIAL SERVICE FOR THE STUDENTS BILL*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training or social service for the students in the country.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27th July, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training or social service for the students in the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.*

COMPULSORY CULTIVATION AND SETTING UP OF AGRICULTURE-*CUM*-COTTAGE INDUSTRIES BILL*

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि समाज के सभी वर्गों की बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने तथा हर समय सरकारी गोदामों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न का भंडार करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा अनिवार्य खेती तथा देश के प्रत्येक खण्ड में ग्राम स्तर पर कृषि-सह-कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory cultivation and setting up of agriculture-*cum*-cottage industries by the Government at village level in each block of the country for solving the unemployment problem of all sections of society and for making available sufficient quantity of foodgrains in Government godowns at all times."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Shri Lakkappa has intimated that he will not be here to introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 80 and omission of Fourth Schedule)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 224, 226, etc.)

श्री ई०वी० विखे पाटिला (कोपरगांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUYT-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

श्री ई० वि० विखे पाटिल: मैं विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27th July, 1973.

COMPULSORY FAMILY PLANNING BILL*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory family planning for all citizens of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory family planning for all citizens of the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye is not present here. There are so many Bills standing in his name.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, can I move them on his behalf?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not got any authorisation for that.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL* (*Amendment of Article* 371)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I introduce the Bill.

FREE LEGAL AID TO THE POOR BILL*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for legal aid to poor citizens and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for legal aid to poor citizens and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(*Substitution of article* 335)

BY SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Bill of Shri Dhandapani to further amend the Constitution of India. 4 hours were allotted. We have taken 3 hours and 5 minutes. There is a balance of 55 minutes.

Shri Darbara Singh was on his legs on the last occasion. He is not here. Anybody else who wants to speak? No. Then, I will call the Minister. Can you reply?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We may need some more time. We will just submit the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can you do that? Anyway, somebody can get up and catch my eye.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Here is one—Shri Siddayya.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 27th July, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope, this will not be repeated. We should take things a little more seriously.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill for the simple reason that this has brought out some of the lacunae in the present rules relating to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 335 was intended to give certain safeguards to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But what is actually happening is quite the contrary. By making use of the expression "consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration", our Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates have been considered to be ineligible, unsuitable, for the posts and that is the reason why all these years they have not been able to achieve the percentage of reservations fixed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, from that point of view, I welcome the Bill. I would like to make certain suggestions in regard to this.

Firstly, even with regard to the recruitment of the general candidates, there is no such restriction so far as service matters are concerned. Only in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this provision of "efficiency" has been put down. There seems to be a presumption that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are always inefficient and unsuitable. This article starts with that idea and, therefore, that article should be modified.

Secondly, article 309 says that the recruitment policy will have to be laid down by the State enactments in the States and by the Central enactments at the Centre. But till such enactments are made, provisionally, it is authorised by the President to frame certain recruitment rules and other things. Now, for all these years, since 1950, this provisional arrangement has been continued and no permanent enactment has been passed on this matter. I would urge upon the Government of India to see that article 309 is strictly followed and, so far as the recruitment policy is concerned, the States would have their own separate enactments and, similarly, the Central Government would have its own Central enactments. I want that the safeguards given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution should also be incorporated in the State enactments and also in the Central enactments.

Mr. Dhandapani, the mover of the Bill, has suggested some modifications. Perhaps, he has taken them mostly from the Report of the Ellyaparumal Committee which has recommended that the percentage reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is not being filled up. Actually, the percentage fixed is so low. Therefore, it should be increased. At this rate, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not get their due representation even in hundred years. What is being done is not a percentage of the total strength of the cadre that is being reserved. It is only a certain percentage of vacancies that are being reserved. Suppose there are 10 vacancies this year. Only 15 per cent of the vacancies will be reserved. At this rate, it will take a very long time to give proper representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I suggest that it should be increased proportionately so that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will get their due representation according to the population at least in the course of 25 years.

There is another important point. Reservation has been provided only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. But Government have found it desirable to make reservations for others also; thereby the representation given to these people is, in a way, being curtailed. I want to explain this further. In the Supreme Court, in Devadasan case, it was held that the reservation should not exceed more than 50 per cent. Under that plea, Government has fixed the percentage of reservation only upto 45, including those seats reserved for ex-service men. There is no provision in the Constitution for reservation for ex-servicemen. If Government wants to help them, there is no objection, but they can do it by other methods. For example, they can say that, other things being equal, preference may be given to ex-servicemen. But they are not prepared to do that; they want to take it out of the reserved quota, i.e., out of 50 per cent. And it is said that they cannot go beyond 50 per cent because there is the Supreme Court judgment. There is no strength in that argument. I plead with the Government that they should reconsider the whole thing and see that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is upto 50 per cent. They should not bring in the others.

To that extent I support this Bill and I again request the Government of India to take all these things into consideration and see that rules are framed in such a way that they will be embodied in the States legislations and also in the Central legislation, so that the officers who deal with the recruitment policy do not do things according to their whims and fancies.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Sir, this Bill has been brought forward by my hon. friend, Shri C. T. Dhandapani. The object of the Bill, as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is:

> "to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

The House is aware that the Government is already taking all the steps to ensure that the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are served not only in service but in all other aspects also. Under the circumstances, when the Government is doing all these things, to come forward with a Constitutional Amendment for each and everything is not good for the country and for those Classes also. The Government has already agreed in principle to give them proper reservations, and wherever possible and wherever they are entitled to and wherever there are possibilities in all the sectors, they are given reserved seats proportionately. Therefore, generally we may agree with the objects of the Bill, but there is no necessity to bring forward in this august House a Constitution Amendment Bill in this way. So, I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill. The Government is already fulfilling all the objects mentioned by the Mover in his Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I have heard the speeches of the hon. members made today, and I have also gone through the speeches made on the previous occasion on this Bill.

I very much appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member, Shri C. T. Dhandapani, and the others, while proposing an Amendment to amend article 335 of the Constitution of India. Really this has enabled the members of this House to focus attention on this important problem of reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Many members

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

have given valuable suggestions in this regard. Hon. Mr. Stephen has pointed out what Mr. Dhandapani wants in the amending Bill that has been brought before the House.

In brief he wants amendment of the Constitution to bring the reservation to the extent of not less than 25 per cent to the recruitment to various services in the Centre and the States. In fact there is already a provision in this regard. It is not that we do not have any provision in the Constitution. The framers of the Constitution have already taken into consideration the backwardness of these communities, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Art. 335 has been provided. There are other Articles also in this direction. Our Constitution has given adequate protection to these weaker sections by even restricting the equality of opportunity provided under Art. 16(2) of the Constitution by the provisions of Art. 16(4) of the Constitution. They have also included Art. 46 in order to take care of the weaker sections of the people and given further force to the question of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the provisions of Art. 335 of the Constitution.

Mr. Dhandapani has now proposed amending Art. 335 to provide for reservation of not less than 25 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to point out in this connection that any specifiying of percentage of reservation in the Constitution itself would take away the discretion at present available to the Government for fixing and reviewing from time to time the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under them. According to the instructions already existing today there is a total reservation of 22 1/2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled up on an all India basis by open competition—15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes and 24.16 per cent—that is 16 2/3 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the case of recruitment on an all India basis otherwise than by open competition. It comes to 24 per cent in fact. Thus the reservation is already quite close to 25 per cent as proposed by the hon. Member.

Moreover, according to the 1971 census, Mr. Dhandapani might be aware that the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes form 21.54 per cent of the total population of the country—the Scheduled Castes—14.60 per cent and Scheduled Tribes—6.94 per cent. Thus, the actual reservation provided for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is already higher than their proportion in the total population of the country. Since it is the intention and policy of the Government to review the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of census figures from time to time, it may not be worth while to fix a definite percentage in the Constitution itself.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY (Cooch Behar): What is the intake in service?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will come to that later. But these are the present directions.

The second part of the amendment proposed by Mr. Dhandapani relates to the carry-forward of reserved vacancies which cannot be filled due to non-availability of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in a particular year. In this connection, executive instructions have already been issued by the Government to the effect that unfilled reserved vacancies should be carried forward for a period of three years. It is stated further that during the last of these 3 years the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes could be

exchanged with each other to ensure the maximum utilisation of reserved vacancies by the candidates of these communities. The hon. Member would, I think, no doubt, agree to this position that is is hardly necessary to amend the Constitution for providing for such a carry-forward which is a matter of procedural detail and for which, as I have said, detailed instructions have already been issued. Under existing instructions, no Department or Ministry is allowed to de-reserve vacancies unless it obtains prior approval for such dereservation from the Department of Personnel. They have to give convincing reasons as to why it was not possible for them to fill the vacancies by candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The hon. Member has proposed that normal yearly reserved vacancies carried forward from previous year should not exceed 75 per cent of the total number of vacancies for one recruitment year. I would like to point out one thing. Mr. Siddayya also said about this point. The Supreme Court's decision has come in the way of such a reservation. It is held *ultra vires*. So the Government perforce comes to the conclusion that total number of vacancies including carry-forward do not exceed 50 per cent of the vacancies.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Supreme Court may declare some law or some office instruction to be *ultra vires;* but it cannot declare the Constitution to be *ultra vires*. This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. If the Bill is passed it will be part of the Constitution which cannot be touched by the Supreme Court. An office instruction may be declared *ultra vires,* but not the Constitutional provision. How can this analogy be given?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): He says, Supreme Court comes in the way.

I want to know whether it is a correct way of putting this.

AN HON. MEMBER: Decision of the Supreme Court.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Later on, I will give you a summary of the decision also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His question is this. The Supreme Court may judge that certain rules or directions by the office can be *ultra vires* but not the Constitution itself. If the Constitution is amended, then, the question of the Supreme Court's judgment coming in the way will not arise. That is what he says.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If the Constitution itself is amended it is a different matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a Constitution Amendment Bill. We are not discussing any office Memorandum, or office rule.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In Devadason's case, with regard to the carry-forward rule as it existed. the Court held:

> "Reservation for a post/service in excess of 50 per cent of the vacancies would be *ultra vires* the provisions of Art. 16 of the Constitution."

But the hon. Member's amending Bill does not propose to amend article 16 of the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not necessary. That rule was challenged as violative of article 16. If article 335 is amended, as proposed, it cannot be held to be violative of article 16.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In my opinion, that also would not help.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDER (Mathurapur): What is the argument?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Unless article 16 itself is amended, it would not help.

The carry-forward rule was, therefore, amended by Government and the existing rule provides that the number of normal reserved vacancies and the carry-forward vacancies together should not exceed 50 per cent.

Again, there was another case also. Article 16(1) guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment under the State. The Supreme Court in *M. R. Balaji and other* vs. *The State of Mysore*, while discussing article 15 (4) observed:

> "Speaking generally and in a broad way, the special provision should be less than 50 per cent. How much less than 50 per cent would depend upon the relevant prevalent circumstances in each case.".

That was the observation of the Supreme Court in that case.

The third part of the amendment proposed by Shri Dhandapani stipulates that the term should include the Central Government, Parliament of India and the Government and legislature of each State, or Union territory or local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India or co-operative societies or companies registered or set up by an Act of Parliament or of a State legislature, which are financed wholly or partly from the Government of India or the State Government or by any local authority.

The term 'State' as defined in articles 12 and 36 of the Constitution already includes the Government of India, Parliament of India and Government and legislature of each State and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. Therefore, any widening of the term 'State' only for the purpose of article 335 of the Constitution would be inconsistent with the definition already occurring in articles 12 and 36 of the Constitution relating to the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

No doubt, the hon. Member has suggested the amendment in the context of proliferation of industrial undertakings, co-operative societies and extension of commercial activities of the State. I may point out that the necessary steps have already been taken by Government with a view to ensure that public undertakings under the control of Government and the statutory and semi-government bodies do make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under them, on the lines of the reservations made in services under Government. Directives have already been issued by the Central Government to various public undertakings in this regard, and all these directives have already been brought to the notice of the State Governments for issue of similar directives to the undertakings under the respective States. In these circumstances, no amendment of the Constitution is necessary to look after the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public sector undertakings and autonomous bodies.

Having dealt with specific amendments proposed by the hon. Mover, I shall now go to other points made by other hon. Members while discussing the Bill. One hon. Member said that different State Governments had adopted different methods of reservation.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): If this Bill is accepted, this will be the uniform rule all over India.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am afraid we cannot do it. The hon. Member is quite aware of the jurisdiction of the State Governments. It is entirely within their jurisdiction.

SHRI MADHURUYYA HALDER: He says whatever he likes, without replying to the points.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am repling to the points that hon. Members have made. Perhaps, the hon. Member had not heard other Members. Some members have made the point that State Governments should also be made to follow the same principle about reservation as the Central Government is following. I am dealing with that. If he has not understood it, I cannot help it.

16 hrs.

In this connection, we cannot take power into our hands for regulating the recruitment to services under State Governments because it is entirely in their jurisdiction to frame their own rules of recruitment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not know whether the scope of the Bill has at all been appreciated by the hon. Minister. This seeks to amend the constitution. If it is passed, it will be incubment on every body in this country as mentioned in the Bill. It will be a constitutional requirement. It is not a question of the Centre exercising power of appointment in the State I do not know why the Minister is replying on the lines he is doing. If passed, this will be in the Constitution itself and will be applicable to State Governments, the Central Government and all other employment agencies. Therefore, why is he saying all this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He is misleading the House.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am not; he is misleading himself.

Unless we consult the States and take their opinion, can you make such an amendment? It is not proper to do that. Shri Dhandapani as a champion of State autonomy will himself protest against it and he would not tolerate it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Bill can be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Do that.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is for State Governments to take up this measure if they want to have reservation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The State legislatures cannot amend the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister says that the State Governments are to be consulted and he cannot make up his mind before doing that....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We cannot make legislation for them for their reservations. It is for them to do it themselves. It is our policy not to interfere in their jurisdiction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEEKER: Let me have it clarified. I am trying to help the discussion. The Bill seeks to amend the Constitution. If the Bill is accepted, it will cast a constitutional obligation on the Central and State Governments to follow this. He said just now that he could not undertake a measure like this without consulting the State Governments. Then would he have any objection to this Bill being sent to State Governments for their opinion?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: No, that will not solve the problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): To every question, he says 'that will not help'. Then what will help?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Let him listen to me; before listening to me, he is getting up.

In this connection, different States have got different percentages of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. In some, the percentage of recruitment is more than in others. The percentage of direct recruitment in classes III and IV posts in Government of India offices after attracting candidates from the locality or region in Andhra Pradesh is 13 for Scheduled Castes and 5 for Scheduled Tribes. In Meghalaya, it is one per cent for Scheduled Castes and 44 for Scheduled Tribes. It all depends upon the percentage of population in each State. We cannot make a provision which would be applicable uniformly to all States. It depends on the population of each State. We can certainly make provision for the whole country because we have got the population figures; we know what is the population of the country and all that. But for the States we cannot make a provision in the Constitution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, has he answered any of the points?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If you cannot understand, what can I do? I have answered; you may understand if only you care to listen.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chatterjee may disagree with the views expressed, but to say that he has not understood it is not fair.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He has put forward certain reasons for opposing this Bill. I was trying to have a clarification. Are you satisfied with the clarification?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If you are not satisfied, we cannot help.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the Government oppose this Bill at any cost, but do not put forward specious reasons. You are trying to put forward a reason that it will violate the article in the Constitution. I say that a constitutional provision cannot violate another constitutional provision. Then, what is the answer? The only answer you give is, "it will not help." Then, say this Government will oppose this Bill at any cost. One can understand.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR: Let us take this Bill on the next day. Let him come prepared.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I am fully prepared; but if you are not prepared to listen, what can I do? Be prepared for hearing at least.

As I have already said, for direct recruitment to all-India posts by open competition either through the UPSC or by means of open competitive test by any authority, reservation already exists: it is 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. For posts otherwise than by open competition, it is 16 2/3 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively; it comes to 24 per cent. For posts filled by promotion, the reservation is 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. For selection in or to Class III and Class IV posts in the grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent, the reservation is 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

If the Members are interested, I can give the figures for recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts in the Government of India, attracting candidates from the locality or the region, in the States. I have already quoted the figure for Andhra Pradesh. In Assam, it is six per cent for Scheduled Castes and 13 per cent for Scheduled Tribes; it actually comes to 19 per cent again. Bihar 14 per cent for Scheduled Castes and nine per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR. That is the reservation; what is the filling?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I will come to that later—what is being done. Then, Gujarat, 7 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 14 per cent for Scheduled Tribes; Madhya Pradesh, 13 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 20 per cent for Scheduled Tribes; Orissa, 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 23 per cent for Scheduled Tribes; Punjab 25 per cent for Scheduled Castes and five percent for Scheduled Tribes; Haryana, 19 per cent for Scheduled Castes and five per cent for Scheduled Tribes; Rajasthan, 16 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 12 per cent for Scheduled Tribes; Tamil Nadu, 18 per cent for Scheduled Castes and five per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Even in your State also, it is less. Then, Uttar Pradesh, 21 per cent for Scheduled Castes and five per cent for Scheduled Tribes; West Bengal, 20 per cent for Scheduled Castes and six per cent for Scheduled Tribes.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mysore?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This is for recruitment to the Government of India services, in Class III and Class IV posts.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): What about the States?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We do not have the figures for all the States. Many Members have asked me about implementation..... (*Interruptions*). For Maharashtra it is 6 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 6 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. I have got a whole statement here showing the progress of representation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Central Government services for the years 1962—1971. It is a long list and it will take sometime if I read it; if Members want I shall lay* it on the Table of the House. These figures show that there has been a serious attempt to take as many of these persons as possible. It is true that in the I.A.S., I.P.S. and other All India Services, recruitment has not been satisfactory in Class I and even in Class II. That may be, because till 1954 when the order was issued recruitment to these services was almost nil or very meagre. But, of late, it is heartening to note that for Class I and Class II services sufficient number of people are being recruited from SC & ST. Some relaxation in age, qualifications and physical fitness have been made, so that they are recruited in larger numbers. All this goes to show the earnestness of the Central Government in this matter. In the future also it will be the effort of the Central Government to see that the weaker sections are taken in sufficient numbers. It may be 22.5 per cent or 24 per cent; it may become even more than 30 per cent, if the percentage of population to the total population increases.

What is required is implementation. I see that the hon. Members have no quarrel with the rate of reservation as it is being provided today. But the complaint is that it is not being implemented properly. Where such complaints come we look into them and proper action is taken.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: At the time of oral examination SC and ST candidates are made to fail. Could you not do away with oral examination?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In the oral examination, why should they fail? I cannot understand.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: In the name of suitability. Suppose I am the examiner, I will say that 90 per cent of them are unsuitable. That is what they do.

*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5216/73.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is the other way round. 90 per cent of the people are accepted.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: When such complaints are received we look into them. If you point out any specific instance where a person has been disqualified in oral examination, we will look into it.

In as many as 85 public undertakings, this policy of reservation for scheduled castes and tribes has been accepted and they are implementing it. The other undertakings also are on the way to implementing it. We will see that all the public undertakings accept the policy laid down by the Government of India.

The mover wanted the reservation principle to be made applicable to private companies, factories, joint stock companies, etc. We got it examined by the Law Ministry and we have been advised that such a legislation may not be valid or legal. We cannot force the private companies to follow this reservation principle. All the same, we have been persuading the various Chambers of Commerce to direct their constituents to give due representation to the scheduled castes and tribes. I am happy to point out that they have given directions to their constituents to follow this procedure.

We hope that our persuasive methods and sometimes directions also will go a long way in implementing the policy laid down by the Government of India in regard to the recruitment of the weaker sections of the community. The Government of India is very keen and desirous to see that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population get their due share of the services in the Government of India and the public undertakings. We will make all efforts to see that this is implemented. If there are any complaints received, we will look into them and take propoer action. We will not allow any scheduled caste or tribe candidate who is otherwise qualified to be rejected because of any prejudice against the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population.

With these words, I would say, I appreciate the spirit behind the Bill and I agree that more and more scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be recruited and I would be the happiest person if that is done. With these words, I would request the mover not to press this amendment.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: If the Government agree with the spirit and principle of the Bill, will they themselves bring forward a similar Bill?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The main problem is this. Notwithstanding the reservation orders up to certain percentages in the technical posts and even in class 3 and class 4 posts, the required number of candidates with the minimum technical qualifications are not available from among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to fill those posts. As the hon. Minister has just now mentioned that it is the desire of the Government of India to maintain reservation up to this per cent, a desire which we all share, let this Ministry issue some orders and instructions that all persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes who have got the minimum qualifications for appointment as telephone operators, punch operators, drivers etc.. who are living in far away places and rural areas where they have no opportunity to get this experience from commercial institutions, let those persons be put into service and then given some in-service training for four to six months so that they can be absorbed in those

posts and thereby the required percentage can be fulfilled. Will the hon. Minister consider that?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We will examine that suggestion.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate and supported this Bill which I have moved for consideration. I want to quote from the speech of Shri Basumatari, one of the so-called leaders of the Harijans. He says:

> "I cannot say that the amendment brought by the opposition member may be accepted or I can support it, because it is from the opposition."

This is the attitude of the Congress members. Even though it is a measure which is beneficial for the entire society, specially for the backward communities, they are not prepared to accept it because it is brought forward by the opposition. This is the attitude of not only the Congress members but even of a person who was once the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Commission. I really wonder how he could make such a statement.

Then I come to the speech of Shri Stephen. The Congress Party has selected 10 or 15 members who can out-shout the opposition members. Shri Stephen is one of those whose voice is loud. He has stated:

> "There is reservation for them. The Constitution has got certain provisions. articles 16(2) and 16(4) which very specifically point out that the equality of opportunity for appointment is subject to the consideration that the weaker sections of the communities are taken care of. Article 335, which is now sought to be substituted by this new provision, also calls upon States to take into consideration the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Article 46 takes care of the weaker sections of the people."

Article 16(1) speaks of equality of opportunity for all citizens in the matter relating to employment or promotion while clause (4) of article 16 empowers the State to make provision for reservation of posts for backward classes which, in the opinion of the State, are not adequately represented in the services under the State. It is worthwhile to note that clause (4) of article 16 is not only an exception to clause (1) but it also finds its place in Part I of the Constitution, thereby guaranteeing the weaker sections the minimum safeguards in relation to public appointments. That is why article 16 enjoins on the State not only to promote the educational interests but also their economic interests, which term must necessarily include public employment under the State. If that is the position and under articles 16 and 46, which come under Parts III and IV of the Constitution respectively, there is no reason why the Treasury Benches should not support the present Bill, because the present amendment merely seeks to guarantee the percentage of posts, appointments and promotions to the weakers sections, and in particular to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. I do not understand why the ruling party is giving a cold shoulder to such an important measure. Am I to understand that the ruling party merely gives false promises to the weaker sections when they want their support? If the ruling party does not support this Bill, the only inference I would draw is that the ruling party is not at all interested in promoting the welfare of weaker sections on whose support this Government stands today.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: What is the representation given in your State?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am coming to that.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Why don't you come forward with a Bill and apply it to the whole of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): How many of you are present today to support the Bill?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Are you prepared to support the Bill?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I know Mr. Shankaranand also belongs to a Scheduled Caste. After he has got elected, he does not look back to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is not that because it is an Opposition Bill, we are trying to oppose it. How many Opposition Members are there to vote for the Bill?

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Are you prepared to vote for the Bill.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: How many Members are present from your party to support the Bill?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it that because there are not sufficient number of Members on the Opposition side that the Government is not supporting the Bill? Is that the reason?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I I know he used to make very good points. But this time, unfortunately, I am disappointed with his argument which is neither sensible nor acceptable to us.

About promotions, he said that promotions have been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. He said, it is 15 per cent and 27 per cent. At the same time, the Government of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs, has published a book about it. I quote:

> "If any Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employee has been categorised by the Committee on the basis of his record of service as "good", he should be re-categorised by the Committee as "very good".'

You know how a Government Department works. The Committee has to see whether a particular employee has been categorised as "good" or "very good". In Government service, even a Clerk or a Head-clerk or a Superintendent, if he wants to get a promotion, has to manoeuvre his officer. He has to go to his house and render service like a slave. This is the position in a Government Department. Some peons, Class IV employees, have to go to the officers' houses and they have to work for hours together. Sometimes, they have to wash sarees of officers' wives and other things. You know better. So, if a Scheduled Castes boy or a Scheduled Tribe boy has to be "good" or "very good", he has to work not in the office but in the house of the officers. Even if he is prepared to work in the house of the officer, he will not be allowed because he is an untouchable.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates get one grade higher. If he is "good", he will be considered as "very good"; if he is "very good", he will be considered as "excellent".

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Please read it carefully. It says:

> "On the basis of the record, he will be categorised as "outstanding". Of course, if any Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employee has been categorised on the basis of his record of service as "outstanding", no re-categorisation will be needed in this case".

For promotions also, this Committee has been instituted and they have to get a good chit from high officers. This is the position. I do not want to go into the details of all these things. But our Minister has stated that candidates are not available from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I wonder how this can be so.

This is only a calculated conspiracy against both the communities. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All of us know that the population of India is increasing every day. But in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the number is decreasing! This is what they say. How can we understand this? They say that between 1961 and 1971, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, there has been 12.6 per cent decrease, in the case of Kerala 16.85 per cent decrease, in the case of Madhya Pradesh 8.75 per cent decrease, in the case of Mysore 20.68 per cent decrease, in the case of Punjab 18.57 per cent decrease, in the case of Himachal Pradesh 15.16 per cent, Delhi 27.19 per cent and Manipur 53.31 This is the position. There is a general increase in the population of India, but in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has decreased considerably because there is a calculated conspiracy against these communities not to give them more representation and jobs.

The Minister has said about non-availability of candidates. It is absurd because there are candidates available, there are educated people available. Then I want to ask another question. They are spending a lot of money and are giving incentives to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for education and other things. You are spending a lot of money on education for these people, but at the same time you say that candidates are not available. What does it mean? It means that your expenditure on their education is useless. You must accept that or you have to admit that there are candidates but the Government is not recruiting them.

I want some figures from the hon. Minister; though not today at least later let him give the figures to the House as to how many have been recruited so far all over India and why the reservation has not been fulfilled. He must give a statement. He has said that the Supreme Court gave a statement. He has said that the Supreme Court gave a judgement that it should not exceed 50 per cent. Nowadays it is easy for the Government to approach the Supreme Court also because the judges belong to the Congress party, they are appointed by the Congress party...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not cast any aspersion on judges.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: They are nominated by the Congress party, Sir. In the very same House it was said that the philosophy of the judges should be suitable to the ruling party. I think, it will be suitable to the ruling party. They can go to the Supreme Court or they can amend the Constitution against the judgement made by the Supreme Court.

The Minister has said that they are not going to give instructions to State Governments because it will be an interference into the administration of the State Governments. He has said, 'I am a man for State autonomy' and all that. If he accepts the theory that the Central Government should not interfere in the matter of State Governments, then he should follow it in all respects and not only in this. In order to escape from the responsibility, he is saying that he is a man who pleads for State autonomy. For example, if we want to employ one or two or three lakhs of Scheduled Castes people in our State or if we want to start an industry with the collaboration of a foreign country, will you allow that? We have to get permission from you for that. Will you in that case say that that is not your job?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a different question. It has nothing to do with reservation. This is the larger question of the State autonomy and all that sort of thing. What has it got to do with the reservation of posts to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: About the public undertakings he has said—I have already said it in my introductory speech—that as far as the Central Government Departments are concerned, it is allright. I want to quote one thing. Even the Elayaperumal Committee—you know Mr. Elayaperumal was a Congressman—has said on page 281:

> "The Ministries are not maintaining the prescribed percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes by filling up the reserved quota in various classes. Even the register for recruitment is not being maintained and scrutinised properly. The Ministries were not in a position to supply even complete information in respect of the Departments attached to offices under their control. Whatever information has been supplied about the Ministries is also incomplete and lacks in detail."

Sir, this is the position. Even the Central Government Ministries are not keeping, not only not keeping, but they are of at all following what the hon. Minister has said.

Another thing. He has said about the Central Government public undertakings. He said that. Here I just want to reiterate what I said earlier for the benefit of the Minister:

> "Neither the Central Government nor the State Governments keep in mind the Directive Principles of the Constitution when they make reservations in the matter of recruitment or promotion. For example, take LIC. The percentage of representation as on 31st March 1971 was as follows: Class I officers—0.13 per cent, Class II—0.16 per cent Class III—1.24 per cent and Class IV—14.3 per cent. At the same time, they have appointed some officers on a temporary basis. The percentage there is: Class I—nil, Class II—nil, Class III—1.4 per cent and Class IV—25 per cent. In the same manner, the position in Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings, as on 1970, is as follows; Class I officers—0.5 per cent, Class II officers 0.77 per cent, Class III employees—5.2 per cent and Class IV employees—80.06 per cent (because all of them are scavengers)—a majority of them here are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; this is what Central Government or any Government entrust such type of work to Scheduled Castes people!
>
> I want to quote the position in the nationalised banks also. They, of course, conduct examination, but it is a farce. The position here is: Dena Bank—nil, Allahabad Bank—nil. Indian Bank—nil, Bank of Maharashtra—nil, Indian Overseas Bank—nil, Central Bank of India—0.08 per cent, Punjab National Bank—0.5 per cent, Bank of Baroda—0.03 per cent. United Commercial Bank—0.05 per cent and Canara Bank—0.1 per cent, and the United Bank of India—0.23 per cent."

Not only that, Sir, same is the case with regard to the 103 public undertakings in our country. I do not want to quote all these. This is the position actually. They want to escape from this problem. Therefore, I want to request this House and the Government to pass this Bill. Congress Members from other States have said that actually they wanted to give more percentage, but that Mr. Dhandapani has stipulated only 25 per cent. That is why I have brought an amendment to my own Bill that is, page 196, after 'Constitution' insert 'not less than'. So, it is not 25 per cent. It is 'not less than 25 per cent.' Therefore, I request the Government to accept this Bill and it may be passed by this House.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dhandapani. I would like to make one thing clear, that your amendment to

your own Bill that you gave notice of, was not moved. You had only given notice. It was not moved, but you had only given notice and that was in the last session. Therefore, it has lapsed according to the rules. For the present, there is no amendment from you that is before us, at this stage.

Now, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, it will require the majority of the total membership of the House and not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting, to be passed. The voting has got to be recorded.

Now, let the lobby be cleared.—

The lobby has been cleared. The voting will be recorded on the vote-recorder. Division.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2] [16.47 hrs.

AYES

Bade, Shri R. V.
*Banamali Babu, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chavda, Shri K. S.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Guha, Shri Samar
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Karni Singh, Dr.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Ramkanwar, Shri
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Uluganambi, Shri R. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari.

NOES

Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Austin, Dr. Henry
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Engti, Shri Biren
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri

*Wrongly voted for 'AYES'

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Mallanna, Shri K.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patil, Shri Anantrao
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patnaik Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shah
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Yadav, Shri D. P.
Zulfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is as follows:

AYES: 19; Noes: 78.

The motion has not been adopted by the requisite majority. It is, therefore, lost.

The motion was negatived.

16.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)
by Shri S. C. Samanta

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely Dr. Henry Austin, Shrimati Mukul Benerji, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri Khemchand Bhai Chavda, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri B. K. Daschowdhury, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Narain Chand Parashar, Shri H. M. Patel, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri D. P. Yadav and Shri S. C.

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:
AYES: Shri Sarjoo Pandey;
NOES: Shri Banamali Babu.

Samanta, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session.".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely Dr. Henry Austin, Shrimati Mukul Banerji, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda, Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda, Shri M. C. Daga, Shri B. K. Daschowdhary, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Narain Chand Parashar, Shri H. M. Patel, Dr. V. K.R. Varadaraja Rao, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri D. P. Yadav and Shri S. C. Samanta, with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session.".

There is an amendment in the name of Shri M. C. Daga. Does he w ant to move it?

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the House consisting of 22 members, 15 from this House, namely:—

Dr. Henry Austin, Shrimati Mukul Banerji, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda Shri Khemchandbhai Chavda, Shri B. K. Daschowdhury, Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, Shri M. Kathamuthu, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Narain Chand Parashar, Shri H. M. Patel, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao, Shri S. C. Samanta, Shri Arjun Sethi, Shri D. P. Yadav, Shri M. C. Daga,

and 7 from Rajya Sabha.

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

That in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Raja Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee." (1).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there is no need to have any discussion, and I shall put the motions to the vote of the House....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Without any discussion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If hon. Members want discussion, they can have it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के द्वारा श्री सामन्त ने शिक्षा को कान्करेन्ट लिस्ट में लाने की मांग की है । यह मांग सदन में पहली बार नहीं हुई है, संसद में कई बार इस बात पर बल दिया जा चुका है । अगर हम शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं और उस नीति को राज्यों में भी प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित कराना चाहते हैं तो शिक्षा को केवल राज्यों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता । यह बात राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता परिषद में भी आई थी और परिषद ने अनुभव किया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये, राज्यों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन राज्य सरकारें अपने

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अधिकार छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । उन्हें शिक्षा की इतनी चिन्ता नहीं है, जितनी की शिक्षकों को नियक्ति और उस में काम में लाया जाने वाला भद-भाव– किसी को पुरस्कृत करना, किसी को अलंकृत करना–और वह नहीं चाहतीं कि इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र को और कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में भी कोई अधिकार दें लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब अधिकांश प्रदेशों में, तमिल नाडु को छोड़ कर, कांग्रस सरकारें काम कर रही हैं । जहां कांग्रेस सरकारें नहीं हैं वहां राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से केन्द्र में बैठी हुई कांग्रेस राज्य कर रही है । यह समय है जब परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है और शिक्षा को कांकरेंट लिस्ट में लाया जा सकता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सचमुच केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया है, और अगर किया है तो उस का मत क्या है ।

राज्य सरकारें ऐसी पाठ्य पुस्तकें बना रही हैं जिन में एक-रूपता नहीं है, कहीं कहीं पाठ्य पुस्तकें राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की भावना के प्रतिकूल हैं, कई पाठ्य पुस्तकों के द्वारा संकीर्णता तथा कट्टरता का प्रचार हो रहा है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि यह राज्यो का विषय है । मेरा निवेदन है कि संविधान सभा की कार्रवाई मैंने देखी । उस में भी इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा हुई थी । कई क्षत्र एसे हैं जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी बोलने का अधिकार होना चाहिये । फिर कांकरट लिस्ट में रखने का मतलब है कि हम राज्य क्षत्र से इस विषय को निकाल नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र को अधिकार दे रह हैं कि आवश्यक हो तो विचार विनिमय के बाद उस के सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारण कर सके, कानून बना सके ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह विधेयक उपयुक्त है, अच्छा है और आवश्यक है तथा इस को स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन कोई भी गैर-सरकारी विधेयक या संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पास नहीं हो सकता, जब तक यह सारी भरकम बहुमत अपना दिमाग न बनाये और हमें सहयोग देने के सम्बन्ध में सकल्प कर के न आये इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का फैसला क्या है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to remind members that this Bill was discussed on the previous occasion and we had taken 1 hour 45 minutes. The whole question was gone over at that time. This motion now is a very limited question, that this whether we should refer it to the Select Committee. As a result of the discussion on the last occasion it was agreed by the House that the Bill might be circulated for eliciting public opinion. That was done. It was circulated. Opinions had been obtained and these have been laid on the Table.

So we do not need to repeat the arguments. We should confine ourselves only to this question whether we should refer it to the Select committee. We have allotted only half an hour for this. There are a number of speakers who have given slips. If we confine ourselves only to this aspect, as to whether it should go to the Select Committee. We will be able to dispose of it in a very very short time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The object of the motion, as you stated, is very limited. Last time when it was discussed, we considered the laudable purpose of the entire Bill brought forward by Shri Samanta. It is high time that in this country we had some coordination particularly in education between the States and the Centre. Even from the point of view of promoting integration and encouraging a feeling of unity, it is necessary that this subject should be in the Concurrent List.

I entirely support the spirit and object of the Bill. Today the proposal is limited that it should be sent to the Select Committee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Because you are not going to accept the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do you presume? After all, even if it goes to the Select Committee, it comes back to us. If the ideas are clear on this issue and the people can express themselves clearly on this issue in the House itself, why not discuss the Bill here and now and decide what you want to do with it? Why proceed this way, which will only postpone it and put it off? I would submit to the mover of the Bill that he should not insist on referring it to the Select Committee but have it discussed and debated and decided in the House itself.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Madam Chairman, I support this Bill and say that it should be sent to the Select Committee. As an educationist, I find that if anything is in a chaotic condition, it is education that is in a chaotic condition. The structure of education, the structure of the institutions, the system, the curriculum, the syllabi and all these things are almost in a mess as if India is not one, single, integrated country and as if each State is severeign to develop its own system of education or have its own curriculum or its own syllabi or its own methed of examination or its own methed of teaching.

Even in the recent Education Commission's report, it was recommended that the structure of education should be 10 plus 2 plus 2 plus 2 plus 2 including the post-graduate course. What is the condition today? If you go to the different States you will find some States have a ten-year school course, some up to the 11th standard, some up to the 12th and so on. And alone God knows what is the position in the rest of the States. In West Bengal, so long it was up to 11 years for the secondary stage; but recently they have adopted a Bill in their legislature where they have reduced it to 10 years. Suddenly they are talking about the intermediate college. In the Education Commission's report, they have said that the idea of having an intermediate course was not only irrelevant but useless. If a student wants to migrate from one State to the educational institution of other, he finds it extremely difficult because the system, the syllabi, the curricula and the examination are all completely different. Therefore, I say that if India is one country, and if we want to correleate and co-ordinate the system of education and have a general national educational system in the country, it is high time there was a certain co-ordination between the States and the Centre. There should be a certain uniformity in regard to the institutional structure, the system, the method of teaching, the curriculum, the syllabi and the system of examination. There should be a certain correlation and a certain co-ordination, and though not absolute uniformity but a general uniformity all over the States.

I know why the Government is afraid of putting it in the concurrent list, because, for university education there is the University Grants Commission. There are certain financial

[Shri Samar Guha]

commitments involved and so they are afraid in this case. I think if they take in the higher secondary stage and the primary stage also in the concurrent list, may be—I do not know exactly—there are some problems, but even these problems can be sorted out as between the States and the Centre, if a comprehensive Bill is brought forward and the Constitution is amended so as to make education a concurrent subject wherein the Centre also will have something to say. The Centre should have at least something to say in the sense that they could act if not as an arbiter but as some kind of agent to secure national uniformity in the system, the objectives, the structure and the concomitant subjects in relation to education.

Therefore, I support this Bill and submit that it should be referred to the Select Committee so that this measure may be ultimately adopted by this House.

17 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): While I fully appreciate the reasons which prompted my esteemed friend Shri Samanta to move this Bill—he has moved an amendment also to refer this Bill to a Select Committee—I should say in all humility but with all the force at my command that I do not agree with the procedure and the arguments advanced by him in the statement of Objects and Reasons. Many of us in this country have a wrong notion that if you want unity and national integration somehow everything must be done by one agency at the Centre. This is a dangerous notion. If you consider education merely as an instrument in the hands of the State, then I am afraid you are looking at the problem only from one aspect. Education is not merely a means. It is also an end.

I feel that no useful purpose will be served by sending this Bill to a select committee. Let us discuss it here and dispose of it which ever way we like. As I said earlier, using education as an instrument in the hands of the State will not lead to national integration. It will bring natianall regimentation and I am opposed to bringing all people together under one umbrella and teach them exactly the same things. I am not now referring to the federal principle involved in this whole matter. That is a separate and whole subject by itself. But we should not do anything which will disturb the State independence and State autonomy. Leaving that aside for the moment, this is a very dangerous notion and it is wrong to believe that in order to bring everybody together. You require education to be brought under the Union control. The Bill, I appreciate, does not make education exclusively a Union subject. Shri Samanta wants it to be a concurrent subject. But that is the thin end of the wedge. Once you do so, whenever the Union Parliament passes any legislation on educational matters, no matter how good or how significant a particular State legislation may be even from the point of view of national integration. Union legislation will prevail over that of the State concerned.... (*Interruptions*) Items 63 to 66 of the Union list already give wide scope to the Centre to intervene.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): They are making a mess of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My friend is right. Even with such wide scope which already exists they have not done anything to improve the quality of education. Let me quote from the Constitution: "Item 66: coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research, scientific and technical institutions". This is the power already given. As far as the

Universities are concerned, power is already in the hands of the Union and the Union can intervene. But during the last many years, instead of intervening correctly and significantly, the Union has either not intervened or it has intervened to make things more chaotic. Therefore, this Bill should not be sent to a Select Committee but discussed here. Let all the dangers and difficulties be discussed here. If it goes to a Select Committee, it would mean that we have accepted the principle involved that the subject of education be transferred bodily from the State list and put in the Concurrent List. I do not want that to be accepted. If that is done, you will only make provisions in such a way as to make education a mere handmaid at the disposal of the State machinery. I am opposed to this kind of centralisation which will make education a mere instrument in the hands of the education policy makers of and the Government. Therefore, I submit that we should not disturb the pattern which has been wisely laid down by the founding fathers of the Constitution.

श्री सरजू पांडे (ग़ाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल सदन में आया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि इस विषय के केन्द्र में आने से प्रान्तों का अधिकार छिन जायेगा और शिक्षा में ऐसी पद्धति चालू होगी, जिस से मुल्क का डिसइनटेग्रेशन हो जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक ख्वाह-म-ख्वाह दिल में शुबहा पैदा हो गया है ।

सही बात यह है कि हमारे देश में शिक्षा की हालत बहुत ख़राब है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में बहुत मजबूती के साथ कह सकता हूं कि शिक्षा की न कोई पद्धति है और न कोई नीति। हालत यहां तक पहुच गई है कि स्कूलों से निकलने वाले लड़कों को कोई ज्ञान ही नहीं है। उन के लिए अंग्रेजी पढ़ना बन्द कर दिया गया है, लेकिन वे हिन्दी भी नहीं जानते हैं। जो लड़के बी० ए० या एम० ए० पास करके निकलते हैं, उन से किसी इन्टरव्यू में जो छोटा मोटा जेनेरल नालेज का सवाल किया जाता है, वे उसका भी जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। अख़बारों में इस तरह की मिसालें आती रहती हैं। सवाल किया गया कि अबुल कलाम आजाद कौन हैं तो बताया गया कि मुसलमानों के पैग़म्बर हैं। पूछा गया कि बंगाल की खाड़ी कहां है, तो जवाब दिया कि हिमालय के उत्तर में।

अब समय आ गया है कि हम शिक्षा के बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करें। माननीय सदस्य के बिल का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि यह बिषय राज्यों से छीन लिया जायेगा। प्रश्न यह है कि यह स्थिति कब तक चलती रहेगी। जैसा कि श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा है, शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में राज्यों का पूरे का पूरा दिमाग़ सिर्फ इन्हीं बातों में लगा रहता है कि किस को एपायंट करना है, किस स्कूल को कहां ले जाना है, किस मैनेजिंग कमेटी को क्या करना है, आदि ।

बहुत दिनों से यह मांग होती रही है कि शिक्षा को भी सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, हलांकि इस सरकार का हाथ बड़ा खराब है। जब यह बात कहने में डर लगने लगा है। कहावत है कि अगर पारस लो से छू जाये, तो लोहा सोना बन जाता है । आज तक का राष्ट्रीयकरण का तजुर्बा यह है कि अगर यह सरकार सोने को भी छूले, तो वह लोहा बन जाता है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर लोहा बन जाये, तो कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन वह ग़ायब हो जाता है ।

श्री सरजू पांडे : इस लिए शिक्षा के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात कहने में डर लगता है । लेकिन अगर शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता है और शिक्षा की कोई नीति और पद्धति नहीं बनती है, तो देश नहीं बनेगा । हर मुल्क की एक दिशा और नीति होती है । हम ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है, उस को लागू करने के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि लोगों का दिमाग उस के अनुसार ट्रेन्ड किया जाये ।

मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने से पहले इस सदन इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार हो । यह बिल बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट है । बजाये इस के कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी थोड़े से सदस्य इस पर विचार करें, अच्छा हो कि पूरे सदन के सदस्यों की राय इस के बारे में जाननी चाहिये कि वे किस दिशा में सोच रहे हैं ।

बेहतर होता कि मंत्री महोदय इस बिल को स्वीकार कर लेते । इस में सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा का कोई सवाल नहीं है । अगर वह प्राईवेट मेम्बर के बिल को स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहते, तो वह खुद एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायें और उस को पास किया जाये । इसीलिए मैं इस में जो विचार हैं उस का सिद्धांत रूप से समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि पूरी तरह से इस मामले पर इस सदन की राय जानी जाय ।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : सभापति महोदय, श्री सामंत ने काफी महत्वपूर्ण विचार सदन के सामने रखा है । जहां तक इस बिल की भावना का संबंध है मैं इसका पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह कान्करेंट लिस्ट में आए । क्योंकि इस सदन में भी कई बार चर्चा उठती है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कमेटीज नियुक्त करती है शिक्षा के मामले में और पिछली बार जब चर्चा हुई थी इस सदन में तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कहा कि हम ने तो रेकमंडेशन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भेज दी है । हम उन को अप्रूव करते हैं। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करती हैं, इस से कई दिक्कतें हमारे सामने आती हैं यूनिवर्सिटीज का मामला हमारे सामने कई दफा आया । लेकिन वही दिक्कत आती है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज अपने मामले में आटोनामस हैं और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स एजूकेशन के मामले में आटोनामस हैं। तो ऐसा प्रावधान संविधान में होना चाहिए ताकि सेंटर और स्टेट दोनों की कान्करेंट लिस्ट में वह आ जाय ताकि शिक्षा के मामले में जो हम आमूल चूल परिवर्तन की बात करते हैं और जिस परिवर्तन की दोहाई देते हैं उस को हम केरी आउट कर सकें । सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस में हस्तक्षेप कर सके और ठीक ढंग से एक केन्द्रीय नीति हो शिक्षा के मामले में और उसका संचालन हो सके ।

लेकिन इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने का मैं विरोध करता हूं । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में किसी खास मकसद से भेजा जाता है । आप देखेंगे इस बिल को , सिर्फ एक लाइन का बिल है । उस में सिर्फ इतना है कि सेवेंथ शेड्यूल में एक आइटम जोड़ दिया जाय । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने का परपज यह होता है कि कोई बिल है तो उस को वह देखे, उस के प्राविजंस कौन से ठीक हैं कौन नहीं हैं, उस को घटाए बढ़ाए । लेकिन इस में सेलेक्ट कमेटी करेगी क्या ? या तो इस को कांकरेंट लिस्ट में रखा जाय या न रखा जाय इतनी ही बात इस में है। तो यह तो इस सदन के सामने आना चाहिए । सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस को तह नहीं कर सकती कि इस को कान्करेंट लिस्ट में रखें या नहीं रखें । वह केवल इसकी वर्डिंग्स को चेंज कर सकती है । उस से कोई मकसद हल होने वाला नहीं है । इसेलिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी का तो यह कहीं स्कोप है ही नहीं । सेलेक्ट कमेटी में यह बिल नहीं जाना चाहिए । यहीं यह डिस्कस हो जाए, गवर्नमेंट इस को मंजूर करे या रिजेक्ट करे यहीं इसे पास कर दिया जाय या रिजेक्ट कर दिया

जाय लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी की इस में कहीं गुंजाइश नहीं है। सेलेक्ट कमेटी यदि इस राय की हो कि कान्करेंट लिस्ट में न लाया जाय तो भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी इस रेकमेंडेशन को नहीं कर सकती और यदि यह होता है कि कान्करेंट लिस्ट में आए तो इस में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। इस लाइन को जोड़ने या घटाने के लिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी में इसका जाना बेकार होगा। इसलिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी के प्रस्ताव का तो में विरोध करता हूं लेकिन कान्करेंट लिस्ट में शिक्षा आए इस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस के लिए सोचना चाहिए। बार-बार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस के लिए अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है। अगर उस के हाथ में अधिकार देना चाहते हैं और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आप परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो इस के लिए सब से पहले यह प्रावधान करना होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और सेलेक्ट कमेटी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी. यादव) : सभापति महोदया, सब से पहले मैं श्री सामंत जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि सारे राष्ट्र का ध्यान, शिक्षक समुदाय का ध्यान और राजनीतिज्ञों का ध्यान वह इस ओर लाए हैं जिस से शिक्षा में कुछ सुधार हो, इस में कुछ आमूल चूल परिवर्तन हो। वाजपेयी जी ने आज पहली बार इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि वे विषय जो राज्य के हैं उन को केन्द्र के मातहत लाया जाय।

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : शिक्षा की बात हो रही है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अतः वाजपेयी जी को भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम उन की पार्टी के सोचने में कुछ परिवर्तन हो रहा है। बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार करना चाहती है। लेकिन जन संघ उस का विरोध करता है। श्री सामंत जी इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं। उम्र के लिहाज से मुझसे तो बहुत बड़े हैं। मैं उनका आदर करता हूं और उन की यह चिन्ता और व्यग्रता कि शिक्षा में कितनी जल्दी राष्ट्रीय हितों का समावेश हो सके, एकरूपता आ सके, मेरे लिए भी प्रेरणा का एक विषय है। जिन सदस्यों ने आज इस के लिए विचार व्यक्त किए श्री साठे जी, श्री समर गुहा साहब, श्री मावलंकर जी, श्री सरजू पांडेय जी और श्री शिवनाथ सिंह जी, इन तमाम माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति मैं आभार प्रकट करता हूं और अपनी ओर से और मंत्रालय की ओर से।

12 मई, 1972 को यह बिल एक बार इस सदन में आया था। उस समय भी इस पर कुछ बहस हुई थी और बहस के दौरान यह निष्कर्ष निकाला गया कि इस बिल को पब्लिक ओपिनियन के लिए भेजा जाय। लोक सभा सचिवालय ने राज्य के विभिन्न वाडीज को उन की ओपिनियन जानने के लिए इसे भेजा और वहां से जो उत्तर आए हैं उन को मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूं।

वह इस प्रकार हैं :

Only nine States have responded. Of these, six States have opposed, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mysore. One has supported, that is, Mizoram. Two have given no comments, that is, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Four Union Territories have responded. Chandigarh and Punjab have opposed and remaining two, that is, Arunachal and Delhi have supported the Bill.

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

Ten Universities have sent their comments. Two have opposed, that is, Sardar Patel and Gujarat and remaining eight have generally supported the view.

Judiciary—four replies have been received. The Advocate General of Mysore and Shri Mehar Singh, the retired Chief Justice of High Court of Punjab and Haryana have opposed the proposition envisaged in the Bill.

इन का विचार एक वृहद रूप में आया है उस के बारे में मैंने सदन के सामने रखा । . . . (इंटरप्शन) . . . समर गुहा साहब, स्टेट मीन्स पब्लिक । पब्लिक का प्रतिनिधि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है, लेजिस्लेचर है वहां का ।

इसके पहले भी जब कोठारी कमीशन बैठा था तो इस आशय का एक परिपत्र भेजा गया था कोठारी कमीशन के आधार पर चागला साहब के जमाने में । उसमें सिर्फ एक बात थी कि हायर एजूकेशन को कान्करेंट लिस्ट पर लाया जाय । उस का भी अपोजीशन सारे के सारे राज्यों में हुआ पंजाब को छोड़ कर । अभी जो राज्य का इस विषय को अपने हाथ में लिए हुए हैं यह कह देना कि वह बिलकुल गलत ढंग से चला रहे हैं इस को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं और हम लोगों को रेजिमेंटेशन और कंसैन्ट्रेड पावर में भी विश्वास नहीं करना चाहिए । यह हमारी सरकार की नीति है, वाजपेयी जी से मैं कहना चाहता हूं । इतना ही नहीं एजूकेशन कमीशन जो कोठारी जी के चेयरमैनशिप में बैठी थी । इस के आर्टिकल 18.30 को पढ़ देना भी चाहता हूं—इस से साफ़ हो जायगा—

"We have examined this problem very carefully. We are not in favour of fragmenting education and putting one part in the Concurrent and the other in the State List. Education should, under any circumstances, be treated as a whole. We also do not agree with our colleagues..."

इस में एक-दो डिसेन्शन्ज थे ।

"and are of the view that, in a vast country like ours, the position given to education in the Constitution is probably the best because it provides for a Central leadership of a stimulating but non-coercive charter. The inclusion of education in the Concurrent List may lead to undesirable Centralisation and greater rigidity in a situation where the greatest need is for elasticity and fredom to experiment."

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): The quotation that the hon. Minister has given from Kothari Commission's Report is regarding technical and higher education. But this Bill, moved by Shri Samanta, is regarding primary education. You see in the context of the Report itself. I am sure about it.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: They have used the expression that they are not in favour of fragmenting education.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: That is regarding technical and higher education. Mr. Samanta's Bill is about primary education.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय भी जो कमीशन बैठा था, उस में उन लोगों की राय थी कि इस को कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में न लाया जाय । अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि क्या कानकरेन्ट लिस्ट में लाने के बाद शिक्षा में हम वह परिवर्तन ला सकेंगे या नहीं । पिछले ढाई सालों के अनुभव के आधार पर मैं इस सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि कहीं पर इन्टरफीयर कर के या किसी कोअर्स कर के या कोई कानून बना कर हम कुछ करना चाहें तो नहीं कर सकते । हम को यह सोचना होगा कि क्या 9 करोड़ बच्चे जो स्कूल जाते हैं उनके लिये सैन्ट्रल

सैक्रेटेरियट ऐसा स्थान होगा कि यहीं से शिक्षा मंत्री सारे का सारा काम किया करें। इन 9 करोड़ बच्चों को 30–32 लाख शिक्षकों और करीब 6 लाख शिक्षण संस्थाओं का मैनेजमेंट क्या दिल्ली से हो सकता है । तब एक प्रैक्टिकल बात उठेगी . . .

श्री समर गुह : कान्करेन्ट लिस्ट और मैनेजमेंट की बात दोनों अलग अलग हैं।

श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह : कानकरेन्टल लिस्ट में लाने का मतलब है कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी पालिसी रख सकती है इसका यह मतलब तो नहीं है कि सब को मैनेज करना पड़ेगा ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह काम कानन बनाने से नहीं हो सकता है । हम लोग किसी भी पालिसी को प्रैशराइज कर के नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। आप हम से यह सवाल पूछिये कि हमारे क्या कदम हैं कि जिससे सारे देश की शिक्षा में चेन्ज आ सकता है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Minister is confusing himself between Central Subject and Concurrent Subject. That is the difficulty.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I am not confusing myself. If you bring this on the Concurrent List, are you sure that we shall be making what we desire? In my opinion and in the opinion of the Government, we cannot impose anything in such a vast country. Let us be practical. I can assure Prof. Madhu Dandavate that, through the establishment of National Council for Educational Research and Training here in Delhi, we have evolved a process through which our experiments, our model textbooks, are very rapidly percolating into the inner veiws of the educational system of India. Here in the National Council for Educational Research and Training, which is meant for primary and secondary education, we have decided to involve the Teachers' Association. We have started involving Teachers' Associations from different States and we have requested them that they should not think that only the Government could make everything for them and for education. We have invited the Teachers' Association of India to get involved in the education programme. We have started summer institutes in a massive way. As to the methods of education also, a uniform pattern of science education is being evolved through NCERT. So far as higher education is concerned, we are just now contemplating mutual exchange of ideas through UGC, seminars etc. so that there may be uniformity in science education, technological education and other types of education, say, arts, sciences, etc.

Under these circumstances, I have not to plead much but I can simply assure Shri Samantaji that whatever his desire is, that will be implemented and the Government is very keen about its implementation and its efforts cannot be underestimated.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What about Indian School Certificate Examination Board? It is playing havoc with the school books. Only the other day you saw what they have published—anti-national, anti-historical, anti-geographical and all sorts of perverted things which are going in the name of freedom in the primary schools books and other things. What are you doing at least with regard to co-ordination?

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I want to assure this hon. House that with whatever strength we have to fight these things, we have to fight it out. The Government cannot allow anything unscrupulous and injurious to the national harmony and national

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integration. Sometimes it escapes our attention but we chase it out. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: His policy of persuasion and advice is not giving results.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: With this methodology of persuasion (1) by involving the teaching community and the Teachers' Associations and (2) exchange programmes between the academicians right from the grass-root level to the top people and over and above, the involvement of the UGC in spreading a uniform type of education in the country as a whole.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: UGC's jurisdiction is only upto University level.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I invite you all one day to the NCERT. You will see yourself how we are doing this job. The Government has in mind that we shall be prescribing one book for the whole country which will be uniform. There may be sometimes some adaptation which some States may like to have and that will be given. But the books brought out by NCERT have received all-round praise and in foreign countries also. The science kits evolved in NCERT and its laboratories have won international acclaim.

With these words I request Shri Samantaji to withdraw his Bill and not to press for sending this Bill to a Joint Select Committee.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I have heard with rapt attention the hon. Education Minister. My proposal is to refer this Bill to a Select Committee with this intention, that the Government will accept the principle contained in this Bill. I do not want the Bill to be passed here and now; let it be referred to a Select Committee. Let it come back to us; let the Government take the burden. One individual alone cannot bring a Bill and get a Bill passed in Lok Sabha. The Government must come up with an amendment. We must accept the principle. According to that principle let them come forward with the necessary Bill and do the needful. When Government agreed to circulate my Bill for opinion I was a little hopeful that Government is going to do something in the matter.

All educationists in the country in the core of their hearts are not happy with the present system of education. It should be admitted. There should be some change. When we say about change, we are not bringing in any dispute between the States and the Centre. We think that uniformity in education which we want is not possible unless the Centre is brought into the picture. That is the main thing. Certain opinions have been received by the Lok Sabha Secretariat and those have been printed and circulated to hon. Members. You will be astonished to hear that only 9 States have responded and even those 9 States have not also replied fully. Who is the authority who will give opinion? In some States some Justices have given their opinion about this thing. Here the Law Ministry is going to give opinion. That should not be so. Amongst the States that have responded, all are small States. I come from West Bengal. West Bengal has not sent an opinion. But the Calcutta University has been reported to have said as follows. This is the newspaper cutting which I have got. It says:

> "The Syndicate of the Calcutta University is in favour of putting Education on the concurrent list.
>
> The question was discussed on Friday as its opinion had been sought for by the Government in connection with a proposal made by Mr. S. C. Samanta, M.P., in Parliament in this matter in the form of a non-official Bill.

Education at present is not on the concurrent list, it is a State subject."

Nothing officially has come to us. This is a newspaper cutting which I got. Madhya Pradesh has given some opinions. Whatever those opinions may be, I am not at the present moment, for or against those opinions. The Central Government has to think about it. We adopted the Constitution. We are trying the Constitution. We are following the Constitution. If something is necessary to be amended, this is the time for doing it; we have got massive majority. If they think that something should be done, that should be done now.

Some people think that State Governments will be angry with us or that they will be displeased with us. I am sure that if this Bill is passed national integrity will be really saved. I would request the Central Government to bear in mind this suggestion and think over this and see that some such thing is done. The Sapru Commission wanted Government to wait for ten years and see the development according to their recommendations and then decide what should be done. That period is going to lapse by 1975. So, I would request Government to look into this matter which they are also thinking of. If the States do not want it, how can we force them to do it? I am not suggesting forcing anything on anybody. For the good of the whole of the country, the Central Government should call the Ministers from all States and try to convince them. Let us try, and if we fail, let us go on as we are going on now.

But I would request Government to look into the matter deeply. Since my old friends are requesting me that I should not press my motion for reference of this Bill to a Select Committee, I would accept their advice. At the same time, I would request Government to bestow some thought on the views expressed by hon. friends here.

With these words, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw the Bill which I have moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: First, I have to put Shri M. C. Daga's amendment to vote. The hon. Member is not present here.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: I withdraw the Bill.

17.38 hrs.

NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY BILL

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the Netaji National Academy to disseminate knowledge on various important subjects and matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

I very much appreciate the patriotic outlook of these members of the Private Members Bills Committee who felt it as a national obligation, as a national duty, to give special priority to this Bill and assign it to A category. This Bill does not concern

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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any economic matter, it does not deal with any political issue, it is not even concerned with a contemporary issue, it does not even relate to a current issue. Essentially, this is a Bill with a spiritual appeal. I use this word 'Spiritual' because it is about a person whom the Father of the Nation described as a hypnotic personality, whom the other great leaders of the country described as an epical personality, the greatest revolutionary of our country. The members of the Committee felt that although homage and tribute in various ways have been paid to him, by the Indian people actually after the birth of our freedom, not in reality was anything done by the Government to pay our national tribute to the hero whom Sarojini Naidu described as 'the flaming sword of Indian patriotism'. Therefore, by giving the Bill 'A' category these members have acknowledged our national duty to Netaji.

A few years ago, when I visited Japan and was trying to gather information about Netaji, a number of well-known pressmen met me and asked me one very interesting question. They asked: 'Why are you so much interested about Chandra Bose? What will happen to your country if he comes back?' I was not prepared for the question. I paused for half a minute and then replied: "Do you understand the meaning of the words 'political carthquake'? There will be a political earthquake in India if Netaji Subhas Bose comes back to his country."

I narrate this story for the reason that I remember those days when we participated in the freedoms struggle of our country, those days from 1941 to 1945 at the time of the war when due to British conspiracy and the conspiracy of their collaborators of our country, there was an attempt to camouflage the revolutionary activities, the revolutionary exploits, of Netaji and his *Azad Hind Fouj*. When after the war, the Red Fort trials started, they came to know about Netaji and INA, and the whole country was hypnotised. There was a magic spell cast; from one end of the country to the other, there were cries of 'Jai Hind', the whole sky was rent with 'Netaji Zindabad'. We remember these days of the great legendary figure. We remember all the legends that he created in the INA struggle, and that effect it had on the Indian Army, what effect it had on the British Indian Naval and Air Forces and others. I also want to remind the House that even many of our prominent political leaders, forgetting that they had a lawyer's robe donned on them, were laying with each other to go to the Red Fort to defend the case in the INA trial. There was a time when our leaders were vying with one another to pay their highest tribute, highest homage, to Netaji and the INA.

I remember the great speech that was made by Sardar Patel in Calcutta. With tears in his eyes, he said, "God, give back our Netaji." This is his language.

I want to draw your attention to what Mahatma Gandhi had said. Gandhiji never used the word "Subhas",—always he was using the word "Netaji." Great as he was, he understood the greatness of another great personality. Gandhiji said: "The hypnotism of the INA has cast it spell upon us. Netaji's name is one to conjure with. His patriotism is second to none." (I use the present tense intentionally.) His bravery shines through all his actions."

I also want to quote a few words from what Dr. Radhakrishnan has said. He said:

> "Netaji's ferarless courage, his reckless abandon, his suffering and sacrifice, have become a part of the legendary story in India's struggle for freedom. The future generation will read the amazing story of his

life with pride and reverence and salute him as one of the greatest heroes who heralded India's dawn."

Sir, when I used the word "epical" in relation to Netaji, it may appear to many that I being a humble follower of Netaji, who have had the privilege in his younger days to come in contact with him and to a certain extent knew him personally, perhaps. I have used hyperbolic words. But let us look at what Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya had said about him. You will remember what happened before Tripuri; how Dr. Sitaramayya was defeated, and perhaps, but for the conflict between Netaji and Dr. Sitaramayya, Netaji would not have escaped from British India. I wish to quote from what Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya had written:

"A new faith and fervour, yea, a new philosophy has been generated in millions of dried up and despairing hearts such as the show of mensoon would cover a fallow land with patches of green verdure. Subhas has proved to the world that Hindustan is still a land of valour and prowess, that India has still in him that sense of national honour for the preservation and perpetuation of which his forefather had shed their red blood. Subhas may be alive or dead in body, but his spirit and his name will endure long, yea, for even in history, in common with the names of Alexander and Darius, of Caesar and Hannibal, of Chengis Khan and Timur Lane, of Harold the last of the Barons and William the Conquerer, of Cromwell and Guy Fawkes, of Kaiser and other great leaders."

Dr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, almost in a similer language, paid Similar tribute to Netaji. Therefore, it is not me but an important personality who was once a rival of Netaji, it was indeed the greatness of Dr. Pattabi Seetaramaya to appreciate the greatness in Netaji, it is he who has written the history of Indian National Congress and it is he who has described Netaji as an epical personality.

I want to say a few words to you about what the foreigners said about Netaji. When Netaji came from Germany to Tokyo for about 20 days Gen. Tojo did not see him. He thought that by showing an attitude of indifference to him perhaps he would be able to have more control over Netaji. Then Mr. Toyama a very respected leader of Japan persuaded Gen. Tojo to see Netaji without delay. It was for the first time that General Tojo met Netaji. Do you know what he said after that meeting? Dr. Radha Binodpal was one of the judges of the World Tribunal which tried Japanese war criminals and he did not agree with the British and American Judges while writing his separate judgment. After Tojo was hanged Dr. Pal went to see Mrs. Tojo and Mrs. Tojo told Dr. Pal 'My husband after meeting Chandra Bose told me that to-day I have not only met one of the very great leaders of India but I have met a leader of the whole of Asia." The Government of Japan engaged their secret agents to send secret information about Netaji to Gen. Tojo. Maj. Takasha was set up by the Government of Japan to study the personality of Netaji who in a secret report, said: "The Indian leader appeared to me to be a super man. During three weeks of Inspection Tour of the active war fronts he had to replace three *aide-de-camp*, because they were tired and they were all overcome with exhaustion. Netaji worked 20 hours a day without rest, meeting local Indias, inspecting troops and finding about the facilities. No normal person could share such workload." In another report Gen. Taranche who was incharge of the whole Eastern Command of the Japanese Army observed.

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"This Indian leader lives 24 hours every day in complete disinterested dedication to the cause of his country emancipation. He is stoicism itself and has not shown any interest in the common pleasures of life."

I had the privilege of meeting Dr. Lorrel of Phillipines. He is known in his country as the Father of Phillipines. He was know as one of the elder statesmen of the Geneva days of the League of Nations and he had the privilege of meeting all important personalities of the democratic world of those days. I had a long discussion with him about Netaji and his personality. When I was coming out of his house I asked him if he had any message to our country about Netaji. He paused for a minute and said: "Of all the great men I have ever met, Chandra Bose was the greatest." Look what he said: "he was not an Indian but an elder statesman of a different country."

There is no need for me to mention about all these certificates of greatness of Netaji from these great personalities. But it is for me to remind the House that but for Netaji and but for INA, there would have been no early freedom to our country. Can you show me any example in the world of any revolutionary leader who plunged himself into immense and unknown hazards and faced so many risks in his revolutionary career and traversed so many countries, three or four continents without caring for himself as Netaji did? Can you show me any example anywhere in the world of any revolutionary in any country like this? Netaji was very impatient to go to South-east Asia. There was no possibility of air communication and he could not go by ship because he had to cross the English Channel, the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean, which were full of British and American ships. Netaji made a fantastic proposal to thhe German Government: He said, "I will go to South-east Asia by a submarine". What a fantastic proposal it was to cross in a submarine the English Channel, the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean! It was to take more than three months—95 days—to go from Kiel to Singapore. In those days Admiral Doenitz was known as the highest export in submarine warfare in the whole world. He said, "This is a fantastic idea. You have less than 50 per cent chance of survival and reaching Singapore." Do you know what Netaji replied? He said, "well, if there is 5 per cent chance, I will take that chance." And he took that chance. It has never happened anywhere else in the world. In his bid to reach Singapore he went in a submarine and in course this perilous journey near the east coast of Madagascar, he transhipped himself from one German submarine to another Japanese submarine. For 48 hours, the two submarines were struggling very hard all the crew were terrified because the American and British planes and warships were moving about and the sea was very rough. Netaji did not care. In a rubber boat, in that rough and stormy sea, he moved from one submarine to another. Such a thing never happened, in mid-sea, in a stormy sea, in a wavy sea, surrounded by enemy, a revolutionary transhipped himself from one submarine to another. When I use the words that Netaji the greatest hero or greatest revolutionary, I do not want to belittle the role of any revolutionary of any country in the world. Each revolutionary has his own place and role in history. But can you recollect any example of such bravery and heroism, with complete abandon of his own personal consideration? I am trying to recall all these things because we have proved to be a nation not grateful to our greatman, our greatest revolutionary. The greatness of a country is not counted by the great men she produces. But the greatness of a nation lies in how much the people of the country, the powers that rule the a country, can appreciate the greatness of the great men, in how much

they can assimilate and emulate the greatness of the great men and pay their tribute ad homage not for themselves only, but for the whole nation, for the present and also for the future.

18 hrs.

After the achievement of independence, what was expected of our grateful nation? I am not referring to the public. I know Netaji is an idea for the common people; I am referring to the Government. For two decades not even a street in Delhi was named after Netaji, what to speak of other tributes to him. I will be doing an injustice if I do not admit that there is a change of attitude in the Government today. I will be failing in my duty if I do not appreciate that Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi has taken some steps to pay our national tribute to Netaji. But these steps are,—I suppose I can use the world niggling—steps in a niggardly way to appreciate or to pay our tribute to the greatness of Netaji. Just to rename a Sports Association as Netaji Association, or just a dockyard as Netaji Dockyard, or a cruiser or a destroyer after Netaji, is a niggling way of paying tribute to him. That is the reason why I was trying to bring this Bill before the House. It is not a political issue, it is not a party issue. We have to account for ourselves what we have done for this great man to our posterity, to our future history. We do not want to be called an ungrateful nation which deliberately avoided paying adequate national homage to the greatest national hero of our freedom days.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech when this Bill is taken up next time.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 30, 1973/Sravana 8, 1895 (Saka).

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